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BAD FEELING EXISTS.

[illegible] and the Administration Love Each Other Less Than Ever.

[illegible] CLAIM TO BE WINNERS.

The Impression Prevails That Gorman Is Slightly Ahead.

NO QUESTION ABOUT MORE BONDS

The Syndicate Can Get Them If It Says the Word and It Probably Will Demand More Later.

Washington, February 28.—(Special.)—There was a great deal of ill feeling resulting from the attempt to add an amendment to the civil sundry bill authorizing the issuance of short-time bonds by the government. The battle, though brief, was sharply contested, and there was even much more feeling enlisted than appeared on the surface. Mr. Gorman and the president stood facing each other.

On the one side, the Maryland senator was contending that the revenues were short, and the deficiency ought to be provided for in a practical way. And, on the other, the president was resisting through Secretary Carlisle what he considered an adroit effort to drag the administration at Mr. Gorman's chariot wheel. Both sides profess to be pleased with the result. The friends of the administration simply point to the fact that the amendment was withdrawn. In their judgment, that tells the whole story.

But the friends of Mr. Gorman, in support of their claim that he more than carried his point, though failing with the amendment, go into particulars. They assert the debate showed conclusively that the contention of the Maryland senator was right. Testimony to that effect came from both sides of the chamber. Mr. Sherman and Mr. Allison on the one side and Mr. Gorman and Mr. Hill on the other, took practically the same view of the question, and stood ready to support the same proposition. In the second place, Secretary Carlisle was forced to admit that the substance of the amendment ought to be a part of the general authority conferred on the secretary of the treasury, but would not concede that such a provision was necessary at this time, and the friends of Mr. Gorman ask why? Because, as they answer, the secretary and his chief are in the meshes of a money lending syndicate, and, practically, under obligations to turn to that syndicate in all times of money distress. It was the syndicate that declared [illegible] exchequer notes or any class of short-time, low-rate obligations to meet treasury wants. This syndicate naturally desires bonds on its own terms, and has the administration so cornered as to be able at present to control the situation.

All Claim to Be Winners.

The friends of the Maryland senator do not believe that, in the end, the administration will derive either comfort or advantage from what it appeared to gain on yesterday, and not only the Gorman democrats are satisfied with the result, but the republicans and the populists are, also. Mr. Sherman and Mr. Allison are well persuaded that the terms existing between the administration and the Rothschilds are the better understood because of this resistance to an inexpensive character of treasury relief.

Mr. Peffer and his friends, opposed alike to the syndicate's bonds and to exchequer notes, see in all bickerings within the ranks of either of the two old parties fresh assurance of the necessity of new alignments for all those desirous of successfully resisting the growing domination of the eastern money power. So that this last scrap has developed well all around, and will be likely to contribute valuable material to the stump in all of the state campaigns of the year.

More Bonds a Little Later.

The opinion is expressed that, if the matter is in any measure under the control of the syndicate, another bond issue will come before December. The old argument is used. Capital has neither politics nor money. It is out for the stuff, and it knows a good thing when it gets hold of it. The treasury has been emptied of gold several times, and another transaction of the kind may be easily executed. The means remain at hand in the shape of the greenbacks. Business is still unsettled. The thing may still be explained on the score that American securities are being received at home for redemption. There is some uneasiness felt about the summer. It is a dull season, when financial squeezes are easily arranged. Will another run be made on the treasury gold? And, should one begin, would another bond issue take place? There are many who hope that the syndicate is bound fast on this point. They consider the whole syndicate transaction without any merit whatever, unless it provides for something of the kind. The hard terms imposed are relieved by an understanding that the government is not to be forced into the market as a borrower.

During the recess of congress, on the score of still further protecting the gold reserve, it will be something for democratic speakers to talk about during the fall campaigns, and it is held that, whatever the government can do to keep out of the market after defeating a proposition for exchequer notes, it must do, or bear the criticism even from certain democrats of having interfered with legislation in behalf of usurers foreign and domestic. Another bond issue, it is asserted, would, under the circumstances, mean democratic disintegration all over the south and west.

No More Resignations.

Wilson's cabinet boost, while not expected, is no less the subject of much gossip as to how it comes about. He has been much and sincerely congratulated, for everybody likes Wilson; and as it evidently pleases Wilson to become postmaster general, it pleases everybody else to have him.

When talked to about the affair at the house today Wilson made a modest deprecatory move of the hands and said nothing. In the face of so much honor he was dumb, even as the lamb before the shearer. Bryan says it is a good selection, and this, too, seems to be the general voice.

As to the balance of the cabinet, and such possible and impossible changes as the resignations of Olney, Gresham and Carlisle, it would appear when the facts are inquired of to be more wished for than likely to befall. The hope has played sire to the thought in most of the cabinet alterations which the public has lately discussed. Regardless of all reports to the contrary there is excellent authority for the statement that there are no prospects of any further changes in the cabinet. The appointment of Wilson as postmaster general is accepted in administration circles as a clear indication that he is not to succeed Carlisle as the head of the treasury department. Intimate friends of Gresham and Carlisle say there is no likelihood of their leaving their present places in the cabinet, and the report that Lamont is likely to be transferred to the treasury department in the event of Carlisle's appointment to another office, is not credited. It is said that Lamont, himself, has characterized the report as "absurdly improbable."

The Anti-Lottery Bill.

Speaker Crisp is daily receiving telegrams urging action upon the national anti-lottery bill. These dispatches are pretty evenly distributed, coming from New York, Georgia, Louisiana Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska and Colorado. The passage of the bill now on the house calendar is urged. Representative Broderick, who has charge of the bill, says he will do all he can to put it through. The whole matter rests with the speaker. It is certain that if Judge Culberson, chairman of the committee, would ask the speaker to give time for the consideration of the bill, the request would be granted. But while it is true that that committee passed a resolution asking the speaker to give time, it is also true that it sometimes happens that the speaker is told on the quiet not to pay any attention to resolutions.

Livingston Votes for a Cable.

Representative Livingston again voted for the senate amendment appropriating $2,500,000 for the submarine Hawaiian cables. McCreary achieved a signal victory today when he again secured the insistence on the part of the house to knock out this barefaced piece of jobbery. The Kentuckian says he would rather force an extra session than allow this amendment to go through. Representative Livingston secured a favorable report on the claim for Elsas & May. Speaker Crisp has promised him recognition for unanimous consent to pass the bill.

E. W. BARRETT.

A DISPUTED POSTOFFICE CASE

Prevented the Confirmation of Mr. Wilson's Appointment Yesterday.

Washington, February 28.—The nomination of William L. Wilson, member of the house of representatives, to be postmaster general was today compelled to take the ordinary course in the senate and went over under one objection until tomorrow. It was thought that confirmation would immediately follow, especially as Mr. Vilas, chairman of the postoffice committee, had meanwhile seen all the members of the committee and had been directed to make a favorable report. Accordingly when the doors were closed Mr. Faulkner, democrat, of West Virginia, made an appeal to the senate for the case to be taken up and acted upon by unanimous consent, but this was denied him. Mr. Wilson's nomination will, however, be confirmed at tomorrow's session.

The fact that a disputed postoffice case stands at the head of the executive calendar and that there has been no quorum present at the last two sessions has been means of blocking all executive business.

During the recess of congress the president appointed Alfred D. Tinsley to be postmaster at Sioux Falls, S. D., which is the home of Senator Pettigrew. This nomination was offensive to Mr. Pettigrew and as senatorial courtesy requires that the nominee for the home town of a senator shall be satisfactory to the senator, Mr. Pettigrew had little trouble in getting a unanimous report from the committee rejecting Mr. Tinsley. Mr. Kyle, Mr. Pettigrew's colleague, has, however, championed the nomination of Mr. Tinsley. The nomination came to the senate on the 25th of last December and has been pending since. Yesterday this case reached the head of the calendar and Mr. Pettigrew demanded action. The point of no quorum was made and nothing could be done. Today there was likewise no quorum, and as Mr. Pettigrew insisted that this case should be first disposed of, no business could be transacted save the making of reports.

There are more than 100 nominations pending in the senate and the hour of dissolution is fast approaching. It was agreed today that the senate should go into executive session tomorrow about noon, when there would be a quorum present, and clean up the calendar as much as possible. This programme will probably be carried out.

In addition to reporting George M. Hansen, nominated to be collector of the Passamaquoddy district, Maine, without recommendation, the committee on commerce this afternoon made an adverse report on the nomination of Henry P. Kitfield, nominated to be collector of customs for the district of Gloucester, Mass. The objection made to Mr. Kitfield was that he was not a resident of the city of Gloucester, although he did reside in the district. This appointment has for time immemorial gone to a citizen of Gloucester, and republicans and democrats alike joined in the protest against the confirmation of the nominee. There were no charges of any other character, but the committee was convinced that the claims of the citizens of Gloucester, coming with such unanimity, were entitled to recognition and directed an adverse report to be made.

There is also on the executive calendar quite a batch of New York postoffice nominations, many of them being recess appointments that reached the senate on the 6th of December last. All of them are more or less objectionable to Mr. Hill and he has succeeded in holding them up. He has consented that some of them shall receive action and it is probable that the bulk of these nominations will go through tomorrow.

THEY ARE AT IT AGAIN.

Steady Withdrawals of Gold from the Treasury.

Washington, February 28.—Since February 12th the date the first gold was paid in by the Belmont-Morgan syndicate on account of the recent sale to them of $62,400,000 government bonds, $2,026,617 in gold has been withdrawn from the treasury in the redemption of United States notes and treasury notes. These withdrawals have been made very quietly and have not attracted attention. The daily withdrawals, which it was hoped would cease on the gold reserve being strengthened, have continued so regularly as not to escape the notice of treasury officials, who have charge of such matters. Today the redemptions on account of withdrawals aggregated $75,251, and since February 12th they have aggregated $120,000 a day. So far $36,814,342 in gold paid in by the Belmont-Morgan syndicate has been taken up in the treasury gold reserve, which today stands at $83,948,762, or an increase since February 12th of $42,000,000.

HILL'S GINGER JAR.

The New Yorker Makes It Very Hot for Chandler.

REMINDS HIM OF THE FRAUDS OF '76

An Unusually Personal Debate Enlivens the Staid Old Senators.

MARTIN IS CALLED TO ORDER

Out of Respect to the Senate He Withdraws His Language, but Retains His Opinion of the Subject.

Washington, February 28.—The sundry civil appropriation bill was passed by the senate today, its consideration having occupied the larger share of four legislative days. All of the amendments that were adopted in committee of the whole were concurred in after the bill was reported back to the senate, almost all of them in a bulk.

There was an effort made by Mr. Vest to have the amendment for the purchase of the Blaine property, on LaFayette place, Washington, modified so as to require "a fee simple title" to pass, instead of Mrs. Blaine's "right, title and interest" to the property; but that motion was defeated—yeas 26, nays 37—and the original amendment was agreed to.

The $5,250,000 amendment for the payment of sugar bounties did not even have the distinction of a separate vote, but was covered up in the general vote for all the amendments. So, too, with the amendment providing a retiring list for officers of the revenue cutter service.

An effort was made by Mr. Stewart to have Mr. Wolcott's amendment for the appointment of delegates to an international monetary conference, amended so a to prohibit the delegates from agreeing to any higher ratio between gold and silver than 16 to 1; but he was not able to muster more than eleven votes on his side; and a motion to reconsider the vote agreeing to the Wolcott amendment was also defeated—yeas 9, nays 52. So the provision for the appointment of nine delegates remains in the bill. The bill now goes to a conference, where it will probably be subjected to considerable pruning. The conferees on the part of the senate are Senators Cockrell, democrat, of Missouri; Gorman, democrat, of Maryland, and Allison, republican, of Iowa.

The amendment offered last evening by Mr. Bate, appropriating $125,000 to aid the exposition at Nashville, Tenn., in commemoration of the hundredth year of Tennessee's statehood, was taken up. Mr. Bate advocated it, and gave as precedents for it the appropriations in aid of the Chicago and Atlanta expositions. It remains in the bill.

An amendment instructing the commissioner of fisheries to make special investigation as to the extermination of migratory fishes in Indian river, Florida, was offered by Mr. Quay, republican, of Pennsylvania, and agreed to.

The naval appropriation bill and general deficiency bill were reported from the appropriations committee, both with amendments and placed on the calendar.

Mr. Gallinger presented the memorial of the Daughters of the Revolution to have posted in a conspicuous place in every postoffice in the United States, a copy of the declaration of independence as an educational means. He gave the proposition his unqualified approval, and had it referred to the postoffice committee.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Hawley, republican, of Connecticut, and agreed to, requesting the president to call the attention of the government of Nicaragua to the proper adjustment and settlement of claims of private citizens of the United States against that republic.

The legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill was taken up, and by 5:40 o'clock, when there was a short executive session, followed by a recess till 8 o'clock p. m., ninety-two pages of the bill—over two-thirds of the whole—had been completed, with no more delay than was required for the two reading clerks to race through it, omitting most of the reading matter between the opening and closing of each paragraph.

When the night session opened at 8 o'clock p. m. there were not many senators present, but the galleries were crowded with spectators. The reading of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill was continued and in forty-five minutes the bill was completed, so far as committee amendments were concerned.

Chandler Attacks Roach.

At 9:10 o'clock Mr. Chandler interrupted the consideration of the legislative bill and called up the resolution heretofore offered by him declaring that there was no lawful election by the legislature of Kansas of a United States senator when Senator Martin was declared to be elected. He began by stating that if the seats of Senator Martin, of Kansas, and Senator Roach, of North Dakota, were to be vacated the legislatures of those two states, now in session, would elect republicans; and the democrats in the senate, even if they retained the votes of Senators Kyle, of South Dakota, and Allen, of Nebraska, populists, would lose control of the senate and there would be a majority of two against them. It had been always his judgment that those two seats should be vacated, and his resolution was certain to be adopted if the senate would act on indisputable facts. There had been only three democrats, he said, in the Kansas legislature, but the republicans and populists had been hoodwinked into electing Mr. Martin, who, as soon as he came to Washington, made the closest connection with the democratic leaders. After his admission to the senate he had renounced all pretensions of populist affiliations and had possessed himself of all the national patronage given to Kansas and had become one of the most uncompromising and relentless democrats in the senate.

From Kansas, Mr. Chandler passed to North Dakota, claiming that Mr. Roach had been elected by interference and manipulation of the basest sort.

Mr. Chandler charged Mr. Gorman with having thwarted investigation of Mr. Roach's case, and read voluminous extracts from The Congressional Record to prove it.

"And now," he said, in his bitterest tones, "the cashier of the Citizens' National bank, of Washington, represents the state of North Dakota in the appropriate garb of a democratic senator."

Hill Jumps on Chandler.

When Mr. Chandler took his seat Mr. Hill rose and said, in serious tones:

"I will now speak on the appropriation bill (laughter), and he proceeded to make a scorching attack upon Mr. Chandler, whom he accused of having taken advantage of the courteous privilege afforded him to assail some of his brother senators. Mr. Hill did not believe that the senator had helped an honest cause by the spectacle he had made of himself tonight. "But," said Mr. Hill, with great earnestness and passion, "I could forgive him what he said about the senator from New York (Mr. Murphy) and for what he said about the senator from Kansas (Mr. Martin; but I cannot forgive him for the cruel, mean, contemptible, malicious attack which he made on the senator from North Dakota (Mr. Roach). (Applause.) The senator said that he had no pleasure in attacking Mr. Roach, but I do not believe that a single senator who heard him say that believed a single word of it. A hyena that was seeking to tear a woman limb from limb might just as well turn round and say that it took no pleasure in the attack; and I would believe the hyena just as quickly as I would believe the senator from New Hampshire. (Applause.)

A Conspirator of '76.

"Have you forgotten what took place in 1876? Have you forgotten what party it was that cheated Samuel J. Tilden out of the presidency to which he was elected by a popular majority? Do you remember the conduct of our friend Chandler when he went to Florida to steal that state from the democracy and give it to the republican party? (Some applause in the galleries.) He is the last man in the world to make charges against the democratic party. I hate a hypocrite beyond all other men. I do not like the man who stands up and says 'I am holier than thou.' The senator from New Hampshire need not deceive himself. His party has not come here to stay, as the democratic party is the party of the people—the party of the constitution, the party which believes in equal rights and equal privileges, in honest elections and in fair play. That party, though now temporarily in the minority, will certainly rise again, and probably much quicker than the senator from New Hampshire imagines. (Applause in the galleries.)

Mr. Martin, democrat, of Kansas, rose to reply to Mr. Chandler, but was advised by Mr. Cockrell to pay no attention to Mr. Chandler's "paper pellets." He declined, however, to act on that advice, and proceeded to speak in the bitterest tones and harshest words of Mr. Chandler. If the statements which he had heard of that senator were true or half true, "instead of representing the magnificent commonwealth of New Hampshire in the senate of the United States he should be in the penitentiary."

Mr. Martin spoke also of the political contest in 1876 and of Mr. Chandler's connection with what he called the attempt to steal and plunder the vote of every doubtful state in the union.

New Hampshire, Mr. Martin continued, used to be represented in the senate by men of splendid intellect; but "the eagle had been driven from its nest and a buzzard had taken the eagle's place and vomited forth its filth on every occasion."

Mr. Martin was not permitted to continue. He was called to order; and, for some time, there was much confusion and disorder; but finally Mr. Martin withdrew his objectionable words "out of respect to the senate"—but he still retained his own opinion respecting the subject. (Laughter.)

It was nearly midnight when this sort of controversy came to an end, and the pending bill was open to amendment.

Most of the amendments that were offered were objectionable to Mr. Cockrell, in charge of the bill; but, for the sake of getting on with the business, he allowed them to be adopted—with the intention, evidently, of having them all defeated in conference.

Finally the bill passed, and the senate, at half an hour after midnight, adjourned till Friday at 11 o'clock a. m.

DAY IN THE HOUSE.

Report of Disagreement on the Hawaiian Cable.

Washington, February 28.—Although this day had been set apart, by unanimous consent to the house, for the consideration and disposition of measures relating to affairs of the District of Columbia, it was a quarter afer 4 o'clock before Mr. Heard, chairman of the cofmittee, succeeded in getting the first bill before the house. Before that hour there had been several matters under consideration, which required roll call for their disposition, thus occupying much time. The first of these was the report of the conferees on the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill that they were still unable to agree upon the item inserted by the senate, authorizing the construction of a cable to Hawaii and appropriating $500,000 to begin the work, By a vote of 150 to 115 the house voted to still insist upon its disagreement to that amendment and the same conferees were appointed for a further conference.

The republicans and populists voted to concur, the democrats generally against. The following democrats, however, united with the advocates of the cable: Messrs. Bartlett of New York, Black of Georgia, Campbell of New York, Cannon of California, Cockrell of Texas, Coffeen of Wyoming, English of California, Geary of California, Harris of Kansas, Ikirt of Ohio, Maguire of California, Ryan of New York, Stevens of Massachusetts and Whiting of Michigan.

The message of the president vetoing the bill to repeal the special pension act in favor of Hiram R. Rhoea and authorizing the secretary of the interior to place him on the roll, under the provisions of the general law requiring a yea and nay vote to dispose of it, Mr. Martin, democrat, of Indiana, moved to pass the bill, objections of the president to the contrary notwithstanding, but the house refused—Yeas, 97; nays, 154.

Still another roll call was had on the question of disposing of the contested election case of Willis vs. Settle, from the fifth district of North Carolina. Mr. Brown, democrat, of Indiana, chairman of the elections committee, asked the house to determine whether or not it would consider the matter and the house determined—yeas, 103; nays, 145—that it would not consider the election case.

Mr. Lawson, democrat, of Georgia, presented the report of the committee on elections in the case of Goode vs. Epes, from the fourth district of Virginia, in favor of Epes, the sitting member. Leave was granted the minority to file their views.

The senate joint resolution was passed authorizing Second Lieutenant F. B. Rockingbough, of the Tenth cavalry, to accept the position of commandant of cadets at the Virginia military institute at Lexington.

Mr. Hepburn, republican, of Iowa, said the measure proposed an entirely new departure in the policy of detailing military officers to act as instructors in educational institutions, and would result in the United States supplying a president of the institution without expense to the state of Virginia.

Senate amendments to the bill making it unlawful for any unauthorized person to wear the insignia of the Red Cross, were agreed to, and it now goes to the president for his approval.

The bill to protect forest reservations, which the senate amended by the substitution of an entirely new proposition, was referred to the committee on public lands, which is equivalent to a defeat.

Senate bills were passed regulating the ascertainment of the net tonnage of vessels, so as to include the deductions made in British vessels, and put American vessels on the same basis as they are.

At 5:45 o'clock p. m., after passing one District of Columbia bill, the house adjourned until noon tomorrow.

WATSON'S FIRST GUN.

He Opens His Campaign with a Plea for Harmony.

AUGUSTA TURNS OUT TO HEAR HIM.

The Present Situation Is the Chief Theme of His Address.

STILL DECLARES HE IS A DEMOCRAT

As a Remedy for Hard Times, He Suggests Free Coining of Gold and Silver, Economy and Lower Taxes.

Augusta, Ga., February 28.—(Special.)—Hon. Thomas E. Watson spoke to a large audience at the theater tonight. Every seat in the balcony and gallery was occupied, and many had to stand. Many were seated on the stage. The audience numbered fully twelve hundred and the speaker was uninterruptedly listened to for one hour and three-quarters. He discussed the national questions of the day.

It was an able address, and by far the most conservative Mr. Watson has ever delivered in Augusta since his union with the people's party. His péroration was indeed eloquent. He made a strong and powerful plea for justice and for the restoration of unity and peace among the people who now stand divided politically.

At 8 o'clock Mr. Watson was introduced by Mr. James Barrett, who styled the speaker as the "Young Commoner of Georgia." Mr. Watson commenced by saying that he had not come to fatigue his listeners with a stale rehearsal of personal grievances. He came to advise the people on the vital issues that were important to all; to utter words that would bring the people who are now divided to a better understanding, and to establish better relations between the democrats and populists. So far as he was concerned he believed that all differences that existed could be adjusted. "Let the dead past bury its dead," he exclaimed. He said he bore no malice towards any man.

His Fondness for Democrats.

Mr. Watson's talk was principally addressed to the democrats. He told them that he loved them in spite of themselves; that if he could make friends out of them he would do so, and he believed that they would yet be friends and would work as heartily together as they have worked apart. "Let the tongue of partisan rancor be silent tonight and let you and me as men who love our homes, who love right and law and liberty, speak a word for the south and unite our hearts together. Statesmen have said, 'show me your statute books and I will tell you the condition of the people.' Good laws bring happiness and bad laws unhappiness. That is cause and effect. Things are not so simply by accident. They are designed. Things do not just happen so. The angel of marble is chiseled out of the rough stone from the mine by the sculptor. Your splendid temples reared on every hand through the influence of religion check the hands of lawlessness and strengthen those of the law.

"They have an absolute monarchy in Russia. It did not just happen so. It was designed. The empire of Germany did not just happen so. It was designed. The republic of France did not just happen so. It was the result of hard work of brave men who shed their blood. In your country did you ever stop to think why this government was founded just as it was? It was done to cut away from the aristocracy of the old country, and it did not just so happen, but it was designed. The brave men and women of America said that life was not worth living without liberty and equality before the law. Carry out that principle and you have a democratic republic—a populist republic, which means a government for the people, and not a government for the benefit of a few.

"I say tonight, as I have ever said in convention, on the stump in the country and in the cities that a better democrat than I am does not breathe the breath of life. I want democracy, but I don't want four years more for Grover.

The Two Old Schools.

"To have a democratic republic for the benefit of all you must have laws, but now even the democrats don't love the model from Buzzard's Bay. Jefferson was a democrat, and he was opposed by Alexander Hamilton in his election. Jefferson was opposed to national banks and heavy issue of bonds because he considered them an injustice to the people. Hamilton favored that platform which benefited the few, and he was defeated. His three cardinal doctrines, which he designed, were:

"First, perpetual public debt—a bonded debt.

"Second, national banks.

"Third, high tariff. The last of the evils was the high tariff.

"Thomas Jefferson said that the trouble with national banks was that they antagonized the spirit of democracy; that they were a benefit to a few, to the suffering of all. Jefferson said to allow any lot of men, a city or corporation to usurp governmental power, to exercise the right of sovereignty, makes the classes more powerful than the government itself. The bond system, Jefferson opposed, and Hamilton advocated. Jefferson favored the people paying taxes according to their ability. The strong man should carry the burden of taxation as well as the weak. With the bonded system, we relieve from taxation a special class allow them to be fed and become richer on the taxes of their fellow citizens by the interest they receive on the bonds, which are a mortgage on every man's house."

Leaves from History.

Mr. Watson said that he wanted to take one or two pages from our national history. In 1842 Charles Dickens visited Boston and wrote a letter to a friend in London that every laborer here had a blazing fire, and ate meat every day in the year, and there were no beggars on the streets. That is the evidence of Dickens before the calamity howler was invented; before the agitator had touched the cord of discontent, and that testimony is an imperishable record of prosperity of the past, which is no more. "Look to your lawbooks and see what laws you had, and there you can tell the condition of the people. In 1842 national banks were a corpse their life choked out by Andrew Jackson. In 1842 you scarcely had a bank, as they were against the democratic interests. The democratic leaders then practiced the doctrines they preached. The tariff had been reduced by the compromise of Clay in 1833, and later by the whigs and still later by the Walker tariff of 1846, which was for revenue only. These laws, when we were without national banks, did not operate against the people like the existing laws, which protect the Standard oil and sugar trusts. In 1868 we had good times, enterprises, industries and a glorious time of prosperity. The national

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HAYWARD'S DEFENSE IS THROUGH.

Testimony at the Murder Trial in Minneapolis.

Minneapolis, Minn., February 28.—The defense in the Hayward case rested at 11:10 o'clock this morning, and after a half hour's recess the state began on rebuttal. At the opening Mr. Erwin arose and offered in evidence a copy of The Tribune, of December 7th, to show that there was nothing in the daily press of that date to show that Blixt was being pressed by the authorities. Therefore, he contended that Adry could not have had the conversation in the jail with Harry that day relative to Blixt.

"I object," said Mr. Hall. "There is no foundation laid. Adry did not mention this paper. He said 'newspaper.'"

The court sustained the objection.

"All right; then I will secure The Penny Press, Journal and Times of this date and bring them here," said Mr. Erwin.

James Ward, an employe of the Twin City Furniture Company, was called. The state attempted to show that M. D. Wilson had said "they could not do anything to Harry; that it was not him." He had an impression that Wilson said Adry was in the carriage with Miss Ging. This was stricken out.

George Grinndall was recalled and swore positively that the street lamp was lighted the night he swore it was.

Paul Boen, the messenger boy, was called. In December last he worked at the West hotel and knew Miss Ging by sight.

"Did you, on the 3d of December, deliver her a note from the West hotel?"

"Yes, sir. It was from a man strange to me. It was between 9 and 10 o'clock in the morning. The man was heavy set and had a black mustache."

"Have you seen him since?"

"No, sir."

Mr. Nye—He has no whiskers at all?

"No, sir."

"He was not gray?"

"No, sir."

"Was he short and broad shouldered?"

"Yes, sir, had a very full face and wore a black hat with a Prince Albert coat. He had no overcoat."

"Was not that a sack coat, square cut?"

"No, it was a Prince Albert."

"What did he say to you?"

"He asked me if I wanted to earn a few cents. I said 'Yes.' He told me to take a note to the syndicate block. I started on the run. Then I came back and asked the number of his room. He said he was not stopping at the hotel, and paid me 15 cents then."

"This was publicly done?"

"Yes, sir. The man had a rough voice."

Miss Ireland, the niece, was recalled and stated that she remembered that she saw Miss Ging tear up a note that day. She did not seem angry.

Mr. Nye—Harry was there that day?

"Yes, sir, about 12 o'clock. She tore up the note before he came—about 11:30 o'clock."

C. A. Warren, a guard at the jail, testified that he had asked Blixt how he avoided getting blood on his feet, and that the latter had said his feet hung out of the buggy.

Blixt was put on the stand and denied making any such statement.

Oliver G. Torrence, a society man of this city, who went to the scene of the murder upon the fatal night, testified that he wore a narrow-toed shoe, No. 8 in size, and walked on both sides of the body.

M. J. Griffin, a paper hanger, testified that he was in the Hayward offices, in the Oneida block, November 30th at 10:30 o'clock a. m. Both Adry and Harry were there, but W. W. Hayward was not. This is the day when Adry testified that Harry made propositions to him to kill Miss Ging. Harry testified that his father was in the office all day, therefore, there could be no chance for such a conversation.

Attorney R. R. Odell, Blixt's attorney, was called to the stand to impeach the testimony of Miss Wachter, who stated that Blixt had said in their presence that "Adry and I planned the job." Mr. Odell denied this statement in toto. He was especially vigorous in giving her the lie at every point. He swore that Blixt never mentioned Adry's name in his hearing.

At the opening of the afternoon session A. H. Hall, assistant county attorney, asked for an adjournment because County Attorney Nye was confined to his home by illness.

The court refused, giving as a reason that the grand jury had to get home some time.

Mrs. Josephine W. Hale testified that on the night of the murder, while waiting for a street car, a man passed her and her daughter walking rapidly and a few moments after Hayward and Miss Bartleson joined them and accompanied them to the theater. This man, she thought, was Hayward and the object of the prosecution was to show that Hayward, who testified to taking a walk on the night of the murder before calling upon Miss Bartleson, did not proceed in the leisurely manner in which he said he did, but hurried in order to arrive at the residence of Miss Bartleson in time to accompany her to the theater. The state, by this testimony, will try to show that Hayward had time to meet Blixt, as the latter says, and then arrive at the Bartleson residence in time for the theater.

John A. Olsen said that Miss Wachter, who took Blixt's statement at the jail, had told him that if he knew anything about the case he could get $1,000 for his testimony, and he also said that Miss Wachter had asked him what punishment was imposed upon perjurers. Olsen undertook to convey the impression that Miss Wachter had entered into negotiation with the defense. At the close of his testimony court adjourned.

TWENTY-FIVE ARE DEAD.

Latest Report from the Mine Explosion in New Mexico.

Albuquerque N. M., February 28.—Advices up to noon of the mine explosion at Cerrillos place the number of dead positively at twenty-five. One man is still missing. All the rest of the miners are accounted for this morning. Tom Leaden, the one rescued, is a member of the New Mexico legislature. He is making an effort to have the bill passed today for the relief of the widows and orphans of the men killed.

The superintendent of the mines says this morning that the explosion was caused by the carelessness of two miners who passed the danger line with unprotected lamps against orders. A coroner's jury was empaneled today, and will begin taking evidence tomorrow. The damage to the mine is very small.

Uncle Sam in Possession.

Charleston, S. C., February 28.—The schooner Carolina, which was seized here a few days ago by the dispensary constables, while endeavoring to land a cargo of whisky at one of the wharves, was today taken possession of by a deputy United States marshal, who is now in charge. The arrest of the vessel was upon a libel for possession instituted by the captain and owners of the Carolina. The action will take the dispensary law into the federal courts.

Railway Accident in Mexico.

City of Mexico, February 28.—A special train on the Inter-Oceanic railway was derailed this afternoon. The first report is that forty persons were injured, and that half of them are dead or dying. Six surgeons have been dispatched to the scene. The train was conveying pilgrims from Amecameca.

IN CASTLE MORRO.

Cuban Insurrectionists Thrown In Prison to Await Court Martial.

REVOLUTIONISTS ARE VERY ACTIVE.

The Authorities Are in a Fair Way to Quell All Disorder.

WILL MAKE AN EXAMPLE OF SOME

Sympathizers at Key West and All Through Florida Are Subscribing Money for the Insurgents.

Tampa, Fla., February 28.—(Special.)—The steamer Mascot, of the Plant system, arrived late tonight with late papers from Havana, which show that the insurgents are actively at work in the interior. La Lucha and other papers report small engagements near Matanzas, with slight losses. One band of insurgents near Ybarra is being pursued by a Spanish regiment just sent from Havana, as the authorities wish to make examples of them.

Advices from the eastern side of the island show that the uprising is not suppressed. Several hundred insurgents are under arms, and they defy the Spaniards arrayed against them, who show no disposition to force a battle. At Havana the following persons have been thrown into dungeons in Castle Moro: Eduardo Laborde, Martin, Aristigui, Aberlado, Rodiquez, Julius Sanguelly and J. M. Aguierre. Laborde is a brother of the Pullman car conductor who, it is alleged, was poisoned in a New York restaurant on Monday. Another is a brother of one of the students killed in 1871. Sanguilly was at a ball and was taken in his dress suit. He and Auguierre are naturalized American citizens, but are suspected of Cuban sympathies. A court martial has been ordered to try them. Both have applied to Consul General Williams for protection.

Key West advices say that the Spanish gunboat, Infanta Isabel, has just arrived there, probably to watch for filibusters. It is rumored that the governor general has declared Mantanzas and Santiago de Cuba in a state of war andtroops have been pushed hurriedly forward. Cuban leaders claim that they have inside information that General Lachambre with 2,000 men has been defeated by insurgents. Cubans here are wild over the news and are subscribing liberally to aid the cause.

CABLE NEWS SUPPRESSED.

The Government Carefully Guards What Is Telegraphed.

Jacksonville, Fla., February 28.—A special to The Times-Union from Port Tampa, Fla., says that the steamship Mascotte arrived there today from Havana bringing Cuban advices up to yesterday. The press reports of an insurrectionary movement on the island are confirmed. The daily papers of Havana are devoting small space to the uprising and seem to consider it of no importance, but these papers are for the most part under government control. From these papers it appears that there have been uprisings in the provinces of Matanzas and Santiago de Cuba and that conflicts have occurred between the government forces and bands of insurgents, in which one or two men have been killed and several wounded. The insurgents seem to move about in small bands composed of fifty to one hundred men, and in no case has a collision occurred which could be called a battle.

El Pois, government organ, confirms the report that General Marti and Maximo Gomez, revolutionary leaders, are in Cuba. The paper says they are near Matanzas, but are taking no active part in the uprising.

Passengers on the Mascotte report everything quiet in Havana, and say that the people there seem to take no interest in the uprising. The government authorities have suppressed the radical papers La Verdad and La Iqualdad.

The six representatives of the home rule party who were sent to the cortes in Madrid have telegraphed friends in Havana that they are coming home. They say the Spaniards laugh at them when they suggest reform in Cuba, and that they are convinced that home rule can only be secured by arms.

The government authorities in Havana ridicule the idea of anything approaching an organized movement. They say that the uprisings reported in the interior are of no consequence and that everything will soon be quiet.

Prediction of a Revolutionist.

Fernandino Figueredo, of Port Tampa, who was a colonel in the last Cuban revolution, said tonight that the reports of the movement for free Cuba sent out from Havana and appearing in the press dispatches this morning are highly interesting. "They have absolute control of the cable," he added, "and nothing at all objectionable to them can go out over the wires. They sneer at what they call the insignificance of this uprising, but they fear it just the same. Of course, the number of revolutionary troops so far engaged is small, but this is only a beginning.

"Within thirty days, the revolutionists will have twenty thousand men in the field, scattered over all parts of the island, and, with millions of money behind them and constant additions of men from the states and South America, they will be invincible. You ask if this uprising is a part of the general plan for the freedom of Cuba or only an accidental outbreak, unauthorized and ill-timed. I answer, unhesitatingly, that it is a part of the general plan. There were four distinct and separate outbreaks on Sunday and Monday. By the end of March, there will have been over a hundred of them. These little engagements will be followed by pitched battles. Cuba is prepared to spill her blood for her freedom."

Ravino Gutierrez, the Spanish vice consul here, says that he has had no official advice from Havana or Madrid since this alleged revolution began. He laughed when questioned as to the seriousness of the affair. "They make no more account of it in Cuba," he said, "than we would in Florida over a strike of a hundred laborers. It means nothing. Why, I have letters from people in Havana, written last Sunday, in which they speak of balls and parties and dinners, but make no mention of a revolution. Talk of free Cuba! I tell you, the Cubans are the freest people in America today. It is only a few who want freedom by the sword."

Troops Sent to Cuba.

Madrid, February 28.—The cortes devoted several hours today to a discussion of Cuban affairs. The ministers expressed entire approval of the action of the Cuban officials. The leaders of all sections of the opposition including even the West Indian autonomists, offered their full support of all efforts to quell the outbreak. Six thousand troops are held in readiness to embark for Havana. All the available troops in Porto Rico also are ready to start for Cuba in case of need.

The government has decided upon a military occupation of the disturbed districts of Cuba. Orders have been issued to the royal navy and Trans-Atlantic company to hasten preparations to transport 6,100 troops from Spain and a battalion from Porto Rico to Cuba.

The Insurgents Committee.

Havana, February 28.—The committee sent to Santiago City by the Baire insurgents arrived there last night. They did not see Governor Caprilos, but they had a long conference with General Lachambre, commander of the troops ordered out to suppress the revolt. They defined the attitude of the insurgents to the authorities and explained to him the reforms that they desired. The committee is now returning to Baire, accompanied by a delegation from the autonomist party in Santiago.

Regular troops overtook the Guanatanamo insurgents last evening and opened fire upon them. The insurgents stood their ground after they saw further flight would be useless. The result of the fight is not known here.

Marcos Garcia, formerly a revolutionary leader, but now the mayor of Sancti Spiritus, has issued a proclamation strongly condemning the insurgent leaders and exhorting all Cuban patriots, whatever their party affiliations may be, to discourage the present revolt, which, he says, cannot succeed and will result only in harm to the island.

The insurgent band, led by Marrero, near Jaguey-Grande, in the province of Matanzas, has been dispersed by regular troops. A few of its members have been arrested and others have been driven to seek refuge far from the town. There is as little sympathy with the insurgents in Matanzas as in Havana and Santiago.

The revolt is condemned generally as hopeless and injurious to all the best interests of the island. The warship, Infanta Isabel, sailed last evening for Santiago. The Francisco and Urbano Sanchez, which left Santiago on account of the insurrection, arrived here last night and sailed for Mexico

Dr. Pedro Betancourt, who was active in the insurrection at Ybarra, tried to sail for Spain today, but was prevented by the authorities.

CUBAN INSURGENTS BETRAYED.

They Were Divided in the Selection of a Commander.

New York, February 28.—The Ward line steamer Orizaba arrived this morning from Mexican ports and Havana. She brings the first details of the reported uprising in Cuba. The Orizaba reached Havana at 8 o'clock last Sunday morning and left again at 10:30 o'clock. Consequently the officers and through passengers did not have an opportunity to learn the particulars as to the extent of the insurrection. It was learned, however, that on Sunday morning, the 24th instant, Rebel General Jules Sanquill was arrested, together with about thirty members of the first families of Havana, and imprisoned in Cabanas military prison. Most of the prisoners were quite young men.

It was also reported that about three hundred arrests were made of those suspected of entertaining revolutionary ideas.

The whole island of Cuba was at once placed under martial law.

In the opinion of Purser E. M. [illegible] of the Orizaba, the names and plans of the revolutionists have been betrayed to representatives of the government, in consequence of very strong dissensions among the rebels themselves. The bone of contention was the selection of a commander-in-chief of all the rebel forces, the insurgents in the northern part of the island demanding that Manuel Garcia, the notorious brigand, should be given command, while those living in the south, insisted that the selection of the brigand and felon on whose head a price had been placed, would lead to the loss of the sympathy and support of all law-abiding citizens.

There was no reliable news to be learned while the Orizaba was at Havana, in regard to the state of affairs in the interior of the island. It seemed to be the impression of all those interviewed that the insurrection would be practically crushed by the prompt action of the government.

The Orizaba has as passengers from Vera Cruz to Teeolulta, Mexico, Signor Romero Rubio, Mexican secretary of state, General Martinez, and twelve others. The purpose of the visit to Tecolulta, which is a town between Vera Cruz and Tuxpam, was said to be to enjoy the splendid fishing at Tecolulta.

A BATTLE EXPECTED.

At Cucutua in the United States of Colombia.

Washington, February 28.—Secretary Herbert tonight received this cablegram:

"Colon, February 28.—Herbert, Washington: An engagement is expected near Cucuta, Colombia. CROMWELL,

"Commanding Officer, Atlanta."

Cucutua is a small town in the Cucutua valley, province of Pompiona, United States of Colombia, and is near the Venezuela frontier.

The engagement reported as expected to occur is between the government forces and the revolutionary party. The United States cruiser Atlanta will remain at Colon until further orders or until order is restored in the United States of Colombia.

FREE AND UNLIMITED COINAGE.

Democrats of Michigan for the Restoration of Silver.

Saginaw, Mich., February 28.—The democratic state convention met here today and unanimously renominated Justice McGrath for justice of the supreme court and nominated for regents of the university C. J. Pailthorp, of Petoskey, and Stratton D. Brooks, of Mount Pleasant.

The platform in full is as follows:

"The democratic party in convention assembled hails with delight the rapidly increasing sentiment in favor of the restoration of silver to the position it so long held in the monetary system of our country and unqualifiedly declare in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold with full legal tender power at a ratio of 16 to 1 and we invite every patriotic citizen of Michigan, regardless of previous party affiliations, to join us in an imperative demand for immediate legislation to that end regardless of the position of any other nation with respect thereto."

Modjeska Forbidden to Play.

London, February 28.—The Daily News correspondent in Odessa says that Mme. Helen Modjeska has been forbidden to fulfill her engagement with the Warsaw theater. He ascribes this prohibition to her lectures in Chicago, and remarks that under General Gourko's regime she would have been expelled or arrested. Count Schouvaloff, the new governor of Russian Poland, has issued an order permitting telegrams in the Polish language. He attends the social events of the Polish elite and notably has improved the tone of the society in Warsaw.

Austria Is Willing.

Vienna, February 28.—Fremdenblatt says Austria is willing to send delegates to an international monetary conference should one be called.

PREFERS TO FIGHT

Stanyarne Wilson Is Opposed to Any Compromise Between Factions.

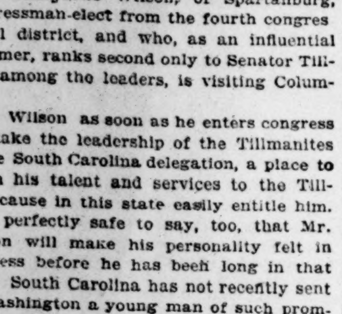
HE TALKS OF THE NEW CONSTITUTION

Conservatives Need Not Fear One Which Reformers Would Frame—He Does Not Dread the Negro in Politics.

Columbia S. C., February 28.—(Special.)—Hon. Stanyarne Wilson, of Spartanburg, congressman-elect from the fourth congressional district, and who, as an influential reformer, ranks second only to Senator Tillman among the leaders, is visiting Columbia.

Mr. Wilson as soon as he enters congress will take the leadership of the Tillmanites in the South Carolina delegation, a place to which his talent and services to the Tillman cause in this state easily entitle him. It is perfectly safe to say, too, that Mr. Wilson will make his personality felt in congress before he has been long in that body. South Carolina has not recently sent to Washington a young man of such promise.

Believing that at this juncture the utterances of Congressman Wilson would be of especial interest as affording an insight into South Carolina politics, the correspondent of The Constitution yesterday called upon him at Wright's hotel and asked for an expression of his views.



HON. STANYARNE WILSON.

"Mr. Wilson, what is your diagnosis of the political situation so far as the constitutional convention in concerned, and especially how is it affected by these various conferences—the movement of the 'forty' or moderate Tillmanites, who have called a state convention to meet in March and, also, by the Tillman-Evans-Hemphill coalition?"

"Well," replied Mr. Wilson, "these conferences labeled 'peace and unity' as exhibitions of exuberant and irresponsible brotherly love and affection, are very touching and present material for some beautiful and charming tableaux. The lion and the lamb are no longer in it. They have been eclipsed. It is all very lovely and interesting—a kind of aurora borealis, and as unproductive of practical results. The difficulty is that there is nothing substantial in their foundation or their purposes.

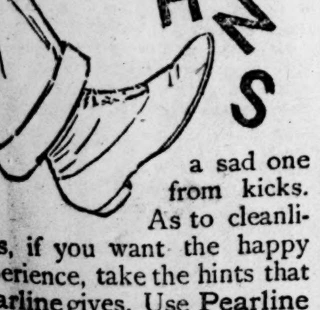
"Our people are as united as they wish to be, and any people can ever hope to be, who take any interest in political matters.

"Now as to these factions. As you know, there are two kinds of reformers—the 'stalwarts' and the mugwumps', as they are called, not using the words offensively. The mugwumps are very largely in sympathy with the conservatives in many measures with the conservatives in their opposition to the administration and the dispensary. In the last general assembly they numbered between twenty-five and thirty. Many of these gentlemen signed the call of the 'forty,' but have since dropped out. Certain leading conservatives in the state are generally supposed, and I think correctly, to have been leading elements in the conception and organization of the 'forty' movement. In my humble judgment there could be but one possible result of the success of that movement, and that is the disruption of the reform movement, though I ascribe no motives to any one. The call of the 'forty' did not meet with the approval of the people of the state of either faction, and I think it can only continue to lead a lingering and brief existence. Their idea was and is to bring together the people of the two factions to consult; that means practically, those who are opposed to the administration and to the primary which has been ordered by the state democratic executive committee. As to the Tillman-Evans-Barnwell-Sloan-Hemphill conference, all that I can see is that the two first named gentlemen were invited as strong and popular leaders of the reformers to a conference by the others, that they attended and all expressed a willingness to support an equal number of conservatives and reformers if the conservatives will pledge themselves to disfranchise no white man except for crime, also, to refuse to remit the constitution back to the people; also to leave police matters to the legislature. This, of course, was only a suggestion. These gentlemen could bind no one but themselves to any compact, and they did not attempt to do so.

"The three leading conservative dailies in the up country, The Columbia State, The Greenville News and The Spartanburg Herald all repudiate it. So does The Piedmont Headlight, a reform paper, with over 4,000 circulation. These should give at least some indication of public sentiment. The conservative conference, which met here this week with Mr. Raysor as chairman, that is the Hemphill faction, has practically accepted it with additions and amendments, which have not been passed upon by original conferees. Senator Irby and many others see in the proposed arrangement that it will work the destruction of the reform movement, and they will fight it to the end. The people are shy of compromise arrangements. I believe the best plan is the simplest and most natural; just as they did in New York, as to its constitutional convention. Let the democracy select its candidates and the republicans theirs, and fight it out in the campaign. I have no fear of any disastrous results to the state even if the reformers do have a considerable majority in the convention, as is likely. A constitution which they will make for themselves will be good enough for their conservative friends and neighbors. My conclusion is that the primary will settle the whole business in a free for all race though some few counties which are very close may agree upon a compromise rather than take chances, and that the campaign will leave our people as peaceful and united as they now are."

Congressman Wilson added that he did not fear that the negroes could possibly cut a figure, because, he said, the negroes would not be got to register.

When interrogated as to national politics and the possible entrance of a new party into South Carolina he cut the reporter off with, "Oh, well, we are democrats here. We don't want any third party or populism in ours."



Hints or Kicks? Which? Happy experience, coming from hints—or a sad one from kicks. As to cleanliness, if you want the happy experience, take the hints that Pearline gives. Use Pearline for all kinds of washing and you have ease and economy. Is there a hint in the fact that hundreds of millions of packages of Pearline have been used, and the sale increases? If you want sad experience, take the old way with soap, and rubbing and scrubbing. That's hard for you, and for the things that you wash. It's all rub, rub, rub. 420 JAMES PYLE, N.Y.

TILLMAN FOR PRESIDENT..

One of His Friends Talks Him Up for 1896.

New York, February 28.—(Special.)—Senator-elect Benjamin Tillman, of South Carolina; Governor Evans and D. B. Johnson, president of the Rock Hill Normal and Industrial school, of the same state, left the Marlborough hotel today. They came here to inspect the Pratt Industrial school, of Brooklyn, and similar schools in this city. Incidentally President Johnson informed a reporter today that Mr. Tillman was receiving hundreds of letters urging him to run for the presidency in 1896.

"On the democratic ticket?"

"Oh, no," said Mr. Johnson. "A new party is inevitable and it will be built on the ruins of the two dominant parties. Thousands are looking to Senator Tillman to head the ticket of the new party in 1896. He is the coming man, in my judgment. If you could only see the letters pouring in to him daily you would know how strong he is throughout the country."

The senator, who was not mysterious as some presidential candidates are, talked freely, but not on the subject of his candidacy.

"I am for free silver," he said, "but as long as Cleveland remains in the white house he will veto any free silver bill. I do not know, but he seems to remain true to his Wall street affiliations. I think he must have made some compact with Wall street men before he was nominated.

"Well, South Carolina was against his nomination in 1888 and it has never been regretted. Language cannot express our disgust at the president's action in selling bonds. We give it up in despair."

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATION.

The County Government Bill Passes the Senate by a Large Majority.

Raleigh, N. C., February 28.—(Special.)—In the senate today Senator Grant, of Wayne, who was a union officer, introduced a bill which he supported with great force, making a $10,000 appropriation for the confederate monument. The bill passed, 19 to 14. A most earnest effort will be made to pass it in the house.

The county government bill came up as a special order in the senate and resulted in one of the hottest political debates of the session. When the bill was agreed on by the joint caucus committees of republicans and populists it contained a provision for boards of audit and finance of two members, but in some way this feature was not in the bill when introduced. The populists in caucus last night decided that this provision must be restored and so today they put it there. One or two populists antagonized the bill, but no systematic fight was made against it, although it does not provide for cumortative voting. The bill passed—ayes 30, nays 6.

Bills were introduced in the house to incorporate the Southport and Western railway from Southport, N. C., to Conway, S. C., and to establish the thirteenth judicial district. Bills passed giving the white agricultural college $10,000 annually and the colored college $5,000, reducing the salaries of railroad commissioners to $1,500, to take effect four years hence; amending the insurance laws so as to require fire insurance companies to pay full value of policies in case of total loss, giving companies power to remove cases from one county to another, but revoking their charters if they remove a suit from a state court to a federal court. There was discussion this afternoon before committees of the new oyster dredging bill. This proposes to license dredging by residents of North Carolina between February 1st and May 1st, licenses to be obtained before the clerks of courts. The committee reported favorably.

The Ladies' Monument Association this afternoon inspected the bronze statues for the monument. They are three in number and were cast at the royal foundry in Munich. The workmanship is very fine.

Marion Butler last night addressed the populist caucus. He said that if his people thought they owed anything to the republican party because of his election to the United States senate he wanted them to say so and he would resign his seat, as he had no higher ambition than the principles of his party. He said this because there were intimations that fusion was effected at his request and that the populists were caught in a trap and put the blame on him.

AGAINST THE CENTRAL.

Judge Speer Decides That It Must Pay Taxes.

Savannah, Ga., February 28.—(Special.)—Judge Speer today signed a decree in the case of the intervention of Comptroller General Wright against the Central railroad, requiring the Central railroad to pay taxes in all the counties and cities through which it runs between Savannah and Macon, under the acts of 1889 and 1890.

Judge Speer has certified to the assignment of error and the case will go before the supreme court of the United States, for which citation has been issued for Comptroller Wright to appear before that court on October 14, 1895, to show cause why the order and decree should not be changed. The Central claims that such an assessment of taxes would be a violation of the contract between it and the state contracted in its charter, and that the legislature, under the United States constitution, is prohibited from passing laws which impair contracts.

Colonel Charles H. Hobbs, from Boston, as he styles himself, was convicted in the United States court today of obtaining money from A. P. Green on the fraudulent representation that he was a United States deputy marshal. Sentence was deferred until tomorrow morning. An interesting feature of the evidence was the story told by Deputy Marshal Dayton. On Hobbs's representation he and two of his associates waded waist deep into Cuyler swamp, five miles from the city, in search of an illicit distillery supposed to have been on Richard Grimm's place, for whom a warrant had been issued on Hobbs's affidavit. The still was never found, but the deputy and his assistants got a good wetting for their trouble.

London, February 28.—William Henry Wellesley, second earl of Cowley, is dead. He was born in 1834.

EIGHTEEN YEARS.

Morgan, the Train Robber, Convicted and Given a Long Sentence.

VIRGINIA IS NO PLACE FOR HIS KIND

Governor O'Ferrall is Pleased and Congratulates the State's Counsel and Jury—Other Cases Continued.

Stafford Court House, Va., February 28.—It was 4 o'clock when the prosecuting attorney closed his two hours' argument in winding up the Aquia creek train robbery case, and ten minutes later the jury returned with the verdict.

"Gentlemen of the jury, look upon the prisoner," said Clerk Bryan. "Have you agreed upon your verdict?"

"We have," replied Foreman Jones, in a firm voice.

"Is he guilty or not guilty?"

"Guilty," said the foreman, and the verdict was handed up. It is as follows:

"We, the jury of the indicted prisoner, Charles Morgan alias Charles Augustus Morganfield, find him guilty, as charged in the indictment, and fix his term of confinement in the penitentiary at eighteen years."

The judge then asked Morgan if he had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced. Half raising himself, Morgan said:

"I was not ready for trial, and had no idea I would be tried at this term of court. I was was not physically nor mentally in condition to be tried, and did not want to be tried in this condition."

"The court sees no reason in that for not passing sentence" said Judge Ashton. "You have had a fair trial. The jury is one of the best. You have had able counsel. In view of the very strong evidence in the case you are very fortunate in not suffering in the extreme penealty of the law. The judgment of the court is that you be taken to the penitentiary of this state and there confined for a period of eighteen years, but the execution of the sentence will be suspended until the 5th day of April next to enable your counsel to apply for an appeal."

The prisoner's counsel at once moved for a new trial on the ground that the verdict was contrary to the law and the evidence and that the jury did not understand the evidence.

This motion was overruled, and counsel excepted. A motion in arrest of judgment was then made, and this was also overruled and excepted to.

The prosecution then moved for a continuance of the other four cases against Morgan. This motion was opposed by Morgan's counsel, who insisted that he was ready for trial. The court, however, continued the cases.

The commonwealth announced that it was ready to try Charles J. Searcey, Morgan's accomplice in the robbery. Searcey was brought into the court and through his counsel asked for a continuance. No objection being raised, it was so ordered. There are four other indictments pending against Morgan. The verdict meets with general approval.

Upon being advised of the verdict, Governor O'Ferrall telegraphed his congratulations to Prosecuting Attorney White. The governor telegraphed:

"Train robbers will seek some other state for their nefarious work. Virginia juries will uphold the law."

FIVE YEARS AT HARD LABOR

Is the Sentence Passed Upon Councilman Desforges.

New Orleans, February 28.—The application for a new trial by Desforges, councilman of the seventh ward, who was recently convicted by a jury in section A, criminal district court, for attempting, by persuasion, to prevent Charles Marshall, the superintendent of the Louisville and Nashville, from appearing before the grand jury as a witness in the investigation into the councilman's bribery case, was this morning overruled by Judge Ferguson, and the convicted councilman was sentenced to five years at hard labor in the state penitentiary, and to pay the cost of the prosecution of the case.

There was quite a large gathering of spectators in the auditorium of section A, criminal district court, when Desforges was called into the court to hear the ruling of Judge Ferguson on the application for a new trial.

Desforges has been detailed in the parish prison ever since the jury returned its verdict and was brought from the prison by one of the court deputies to be present in the court when the ruling was delivered.

A DRUNKEN SHOEMAKER

Kills His Daughter, Stabs His Wife and Then Commits Suicide.

Holzington, Kan., February 28.—Crazed with liquor, John M. Merres, shoemaker, last evening stabbed his wife, killed his four-year-old daughter, Fannie, and then committed suicide. A shoe knife was used to commit the crime. Herres had a bad temper, but yesterday he was more than ordinarily vicious and shortly before 5 o'clock started an unprovoked attack on his wife. With a small knife used in his shop he slashed an ugly gash in her throat and stabbed her repeatedly in the breast. Believing her dead, he next attacked Fannie, almost severing her head from her body, and then, with the same instrument, slashed his own throat from ear to ear, dying almost instantly. The girl is dead and her mother dying. The other children were absent.

THAT BIG ROBBERY IN TEXAS.

Full Details of the Robbery of the Express Train Near Dallas.

Dallas, Tex., February 28.—The boldest train robbery ever committed in Texas took place on the edge of this city at 7 o'clock last evening, meager details of which were in the dispatches of this morning. Fifteen thoroughly armed men held up the Austin and Texas Central express at the Missouri, Kansas and Texas crossing. The engineer and fireman were made to leave the engine, then the robbers cut loose the express and baggage cars, placed the men on the engine, pulled the throttle wide open and ran northward, leaving the body of the train on the track.

Just before starting away with the express car the robbers compelled Engineer Tom Averett to get into the cab. He was then made to run out to a point near White Rock creek bottoms, about five miles north of the Dallas union depot. They stopped and compelled the express messenger to open the express car and admit them.

The messenger, confronted with six-shooters opened the safe and the robbers plundered it. They took up a large number of packages. After they had finished with the express car they shot out the headlight and other illuminations, leaving the engine and express car in total darkness, except the light furnished from the fire box.

They told the engineer to back up to his train as soon as he pleased. The robbers then scattered to the timber of White Rock creek bottoms, where it is presumed they had comrades and horses in waiting.

Railroad and express officials and employes declare that the robbers found no money, but the belief is general that a large sum was secured. In running back to the balance of his train Engineer Averett had no signals to guide him and ran into the cars on reaching them, smashing several sets of bumpers.

The passengers had hidden their effects under and about the seats. The shock to the car sent watches, money and miscellaneous valuables jingling and clattering around the floor.

The facts of the robbery were telephoned into headquarters by the fireman, who had to walk some distance to reach a telephone. Detective Arnold and Sheriff Cabell, with ten mounted officers, armed with Winchesters, started in pursuit from police headquarters.

The robbers had nearly two hours start of the pursuing party before the latter reached the scene of the hold-up and plundering.

The police late last night arrested Joe Mills at a variety theater as one of the suspected robbers. He had requested the saloon keeper to change a $20 gold piece before entering the theater, saying he did not care to drink. When searched $219 in gold was found on his person. He gave his address as Tennessee. Detectives are looking for the men who were with him before he entered the theater.

RICHARD O. GORMAN DEAD.

Grip Takes Off the Eminent Irish Orator and Leader.

New York, February 28.—Richard O'Gorman the eminent, Irish nationalist scholar and orator, died this evening at his home in this city in the seventy-sixth year of his age. Two years ago he had a severe attack of the grip from which he never really recovered, although able to be about. For the past month he had been confined to his room and yesterday he grew worse and died at 10 o'clock.

Judge O'Gorman was born in Dublin in 1821 and was graduated from Trinity college. His connection with the young Ireland party is a matter of history. In 1848 he was indicted for high treason and escaped to this country.

Settling in New York, he engaged in the practice of law, and he served two terms as corporation counsel. In 1883, he was elected judge of the superior court. He retired at the end of 1890, having reached the age of seventy years.

INSURANCE COMPANIES FALL OUT.

Cuts in Rates Will Be Met by the Underwriters.

Richmond, Va., February 28.—(Special.)—The fight that has been waging quietly here for some time between the Southeastern Tariff Association and the five insurance companies that are not in the association, will take an interesting turn tomorrow. The local board of underwriters was recently reorganized on a more liberal basis than it had previously rested upon, and efforts were made to bring back into fellowship those agencies that had drawn out. This proved futile and the board has decided to waive all rules and rates in competition with non-operating companies after March 1st. This means that the underwriters will not cut on each other, but that they will meet the cuts of non-board companies.

A letter that has been addressed to all companies represented in the local board of underwriters explains why this course has been adopted and concludes: "The authority given this board by the resolutions of the executive committee of the Southeastern Tariff Association, adopted January 5th, affords very little, if any, relief. Matters have now reached a crisis and we have today taken the action indicated in the hope that it will enable us not only to retain the business now on our books, but to regain some of that which has been lost and at the same time to preserve our board organization and to maintain the strictest good faith and correct practices between its members."

A CIGARETTE STUMP

Causes a Large Conflagration at Kinston, N. C.

Kinston, N. C., February 28.—About 4 o'clock this afternoon fire broke out in Bryan Field's stables and rapidly spread to the wood buildings in the rear of Oettenger Bros.'s store and the opera house. The two main business blocks of the town are in ashes or smouldering ruins, including the stores of Einstein Bros., S. H. Loften, Oettenger Bros., Priedner, Cox & Co.'s hardware store, C. W. Crabtree, Abbott & Summerell, Dawson Bros., J. W. Collins, Loften's bank, the barrooms of H. C. Harrison and J. L. Whaley and Wagoner's beer bottling establishment, Hotel Tull, The Free Press office, Dr. Tull's residence and office, residence of S. Einstein, H. H. Wilson, Sheriff Sutton, Dr. W. A. J. Pollock, A. J. Loften, S. M. Harrell and W. H. Brock's residence and stables. The flying sparks burned two or three houses occupied by colored people in another part of the town.

It is by far the severest fire ever known in Kinston. The loss is fully $225,000 and the insurance in the aggregate is small. The fire was under control by 6:30 o'clock. The New Berne fire engine arrived here at 7:20 o'clock and is now throwing water on the smouldering ruins.

The origin of the fire is reported to have been a cigarette stump carelessly thrown by a boy in Bryan Field's stables.

A WIFE-BEATER KILLED,

After He Shot the Officer Who Went to Arrest Him.

Cincinnati, O., February 28.—Court Officer Dick Morris was fatally wounded yesterday afternoon while serving a warrant on Louis Stolzenberger, a blacksmith, who lived at 492 Central avenue with his family, and Patrolman Fred Shaeffer instantly killed Stolzenberger, who shot Morris. The blacksmith's wife came to the station and swore to a warrant charging him with beating her. Officer Morris was sent out to serve the warrant. In half an hour a hurry call came to the central station. Officers found Stolzenberger dead on the street, while Morris lay wounded in the house.

When Stolzenberger saw Morris coming he started to run. Morris called to him to halt and Stolzenberger did so and drew a revolver. Morris drew his pistol, but not quickly enough. Stolzenberger had fired, the ball passing through the officer's left lung. Stolzenberger then ran down stairs and at the foot met his thirteen-year-old sister-in-law, Minnie Cook. Turning the revolver on her he fired twice, but missed her. He then ran out in the street when Patrolman Shaeffer came up and sent a bullet through his spinal column.

A PROGRESSIVE CLUB.

Citizens of the Third Ward Organize for Better Improvements.

The third ward citizens held a mass meeting last night and adopted a resolution that that ward had not received the public improvements at the hands of the city that it should have received, and before the meeting adjourned the Third Ward Progressive Club was organized with the avowed purpose of securing for that ward the rights which it is entitled to.

The cause that gave rise to the meeting was a set of resolutions which were adopted by the citizens at a meeting held Tuesday night for the purpose of petitioning the Atlanta Electric Railway Company to build their new line along Fraser street instead of the proposed route in the petition, which is along Loyd, Crew and other streets.

The mass meeting last night appointed a committee to go before the committee on electric and other railroads of the city council this morning and request that committee to use whatever power it might have to change the route of the line as desired by them. The committee is made up among the best known and most influential citizens of the third ward and is as follows: E. S. Lumpkin, chairman; J. L. Mell, C. P. Johnson, J. L. Hendrix, J. C. Blackburn, W. R. Jester and S. W. Day.

The progressive club appointed a committee of five to look after and report the needs of the ward and it was decided to hold a meeting on each Thursday night, at a time and place to be named later.

The resolution adopted by the mass meeting last night was as follows:

"Whereas, The third ward has not had all the public improvements that we deem it should have had, therefore, we, the people, have assembled for the purpose of having a more united action to advance our mutual interest, so that no one can take exceptions at our action and all can join us; be it

"Resolved, That this club shall be for the general upbuilding and advancing the material prosperity of the third ward and to be non-political in every respect."

KICK ON THE PAVING.

Residents on Pryor Street Declare That the Bricks Are Bad.

The street committee of the city council held a meeting yesterday afternoon in the mayor's office and passed upon a number of routine matters, after which the committee adjourned to the council chamber to hear the complaint of a number of citizens residing on Pryor street about the paving done on that street recently.

About twenty-five citizens were present and several very warm speeches were made, the Pryor street citizens declaring that they would not pay for the paving work unless it was done in a first-class manner and in accordance with the contract, which they declared was not the case.

The public hearing lasted from 4 o'clock until after 6 o'clock, the committee listening to all the parties interested, and there were many of them.

In addition to the delegation of citizens, the Atlanta Consolidated Street Railroad Company was represented in the person of Mr. Ernest Woodruff, vice president of that company; the contractors on the work were represented by Mr. Hinkle and Hon. W. C. Glenn, their attorney; the city engineer, the city attorney and others.

Mr. Day, chairman of the committee, stated that many complaints had come to him that the paving on Pryor street was inferior and not according to the contract agreement, it being said that the vitrified brick with which the street was being paved was breaking up in places and otherwise proving to be inferior. Mr. Day said that in view of the great importance of the matter he had deemed it advisable to call a public meeting to consider the question, and that the street committee was ready to listen to the remarks of any gentlemen present who desired to talk.

There was a short silence, when Mr. P. J. Moran arose and said that if nobody else cared to start the discussion, he, as a property owner on Pryor street, would.

"We had a good pavement of belgian blocks before we were forced into this vitrified brick business," said Mr. Moran, "and it was better than the brick pavement is being made. This new pavement was put down against the wishes of the property owners on that street, and at a heavy expense to them. The class of work is very inferior from Garnett street out as far as the street has been paved. Beyond Garnett street almost every brick is out of place and some of them are standing on their ends and men are now pulling out bad ones and putting in others, notwithstanding that the paving has just been done. The work is inferior and it is an outrage to make us pay for it unless the street is made as good all the way out as it is for the first two blocks."

Mr. Thomas F. Corrigan, Mr. Frank Myers and Mr. George R. DeSaussure followed. Some of these gentlemen found that the trouble with the paving was caused by the Atlanta Consolidated Street Railway Company using the T rail instead of the Johnson rail, as was at first proposed. The gentlemen said that the T rail could not be conformed to by the brick and that the flangs of the car wheels had the effect of prizing the bricks out of position and breaking them where the bricks touched the rail, which they argued was not the case where the Johnson rail was used, it having a flange protector. This point was the chief subject of the discussion and it was stated that on the first two blocks of the paving where the Johnson rail had been used the trouble being complained of was not experienced. Mr. Woodruff, of the Consolidated company, combatted that suggestion, claiming that the T rails in use on Pryor street were the best in the city. Mr. Woodruff thought that the greatest part of the trouble was caused by the street settling, it having been recently filled in, and it was his opinion that the work of paving began too soon after the street was graded.

Mr. DeSaussure said that he thought that the committee could afford to listen to the complaints of the citizens because it was a matter of vital importance to the city and he wanted the committee to make an investigation of the matter before the property owners were required to pay for the work.

Colonel Glenn followed Mr. DeSaussure, representing the contractors. He said that the work was first-class in every respect and that it was being done under the supervision of the city. Colonel Glenn called in Mr. Ogletree, one of the city inspectors, to substantiate his statements that the work was being done in a first-class and satisfactory manner. Mr. Ogletree said, in his opinion, the work was all right; that the trouble was on account of the rail used by the street car company. He favored the Johnson rail, and said that on the part of the street where it had been used that the trouble being complained of did not exist.

The discussion was participated in by all the members of the committee and by the city engineer and city attorney, and the audience in general, the final result of the hearing being a decision to make an investigation of the Pryor street paving work this morning at 11 o'clock. The committee, the city attorney, the city engineer, the contractors, the street car company, a committee of citizens, the committee on electric and other railroads, the mayor and others so disposed will comprise the party of investigation, which will start from the council chamber at the hour named. A large number of claims for damages on account of the paving and grading of the street have been filed and the street committee compromised several small ones yesterday.

Pryor street was graded and paved from Mitchell street to Georgia avenue with vitrified brick, the work having only recently been finished.

SANG THE DOXOLOGY.

Women Rejoice When the Delaware Legislature Passed a Bill.

Wilmington, Del., February 28.—In the house of representatives this afternoon a bill was passed to repeal the act which permits saloon keepers to sell liquor in quantities less than one quart to be drank off the premises.

When the result was announced, Mrs. James L. Wolcott, wife of Chancellor Wolcott, began to sing the doxology, which was taken up by about fifty women present. The members were taken by surprise at this action, and no attempt to rebuke the violation of the rules of the house was made. The scene created much interest, owing to its unusual character. The bill now goes to the senate.

MR. HUNTER POPE RESIGNS.

He Is Appointed to a Fine Position Under President Collier.

Mr. Hunter Pope, who has been private secretary to President Collier, of the exposition, for some time, resigned his position yesterday to accept a splendid position with the Chicago and East Illinois railroad, in this city. Mr. Pope becomes the soliciting agent of this line in Atlanta.

Mr. Pope is one of the most promising and competent young men in Atlanta. He has attended to his duties in the exposition office with such marked efficiency that not a man in the department did not regret to see him go. He is quite a young man and will make his mark in his new work.

Wounded the Rector.

Rome, February 28.—A theological student in Catanzaro shot the rector of the theological college in the presence of the bishop of the diocese yesterday with a revolver. The rector was wounded seriously, but he will recover. The student said after his arrest that he sought revenge for the bishop's refusal to ordain him. The student's name is Luigi Nisi.

OGEECHEE SHAD
Large arrivals at the Emery market.

WATSON'S FIRST GUN.

Continued From Fifth Column First Page.

banks had just then been established, and the cancer was just them in its tickling state. The public debt was in the billions; now it is one billion, but it would take more today to pay that one billion than it would the three billions in 1868—old Grover again. In those days people were prosperous. There were mills on streams, stores on every crossroad. Labor and employment, not only employment, but payment because then money was plentiful to conduct business. In 1873, a few years afterward, we had a panic—a storm upon the commercial sea. Men here tonight lost their homes in 1873, and since that time have never known what it was to cover their heads under their own roof."

Things Hoped for but Not Realized.

Mr. Watson then said that he spoke of the individual losses because he had been through them himself. Take 1893. Look how many were mortally wounded (financially) in that year. Laborers lost their jobs, farmers their lands and merchants their business. "I know today that banks are taking the merchants along and they are hesitating to start a break fearing no end to the collapse. They fear to give the word 'Go' because there is no one to give the word 'Stop.' I want to ask you democrats who believed everything that was told to you by your leaders—who promised to rescue your homes—to let me ask this question: 'What have you been fighting for the last thirty years? What did you expect to accomplish?' For thirty years you believed in the democratic party. I will try and tell you what you have hoped for. First, reduction of taxation. You have been told a great deal—possibly truthfully—of the extravagance of the republican party. You got the president, cabinet, senate and the house very much to your heart as it happened to turn out.

"They have not left you a single peg to hang an excuse on, from the hero of Buzzard's roost, including Gresham and Lon Livingston, that sweet smelling gourdvine of Atlanta. You wanted lower taxes. Did you get them reduced? Jefferson ran the government for less than 75 cents per head and up to the time of Monroe it was less than $1 a head. Up to the war it was little over $1.50. Republicans ran it up with their greed to $6 a head. You did not like that. Strange to say, it is now $30 a head. You said the republicans ought not to have done it and looked to democracy for redress, but it was the same old six and seven game. It is higher today than ever. It takes more cotton, and more good land than it ever took under a single administration of a republican party to pay your debts.

A Center Shot.

"I am told, for instance, that the taxes you Augustans have to pay to the state, county and city are about $1,000,000. I was thinking that was pretty heavy, but estimating your population from the amount of your vote it cannot be very onerous. (Laughter.) You wanted federal expenditures reduced. Salaries were too high. There were too many office holders. Congress was appropriating too much money for federal contracts and was fostering private enterprises. Instead of expenses being reduced they have gone higher and higher. This present congress has spent one billion and it will devote the next Lord's day to spoliation. Clerks have been furnished congressmen. I am glad to say my distinguished friend, Black, voted against that robbery for clerk hire, and if every district had a Watson to keep watch, things would go along better. So you see I am worth a little something to you anyhow. Congress has voted $14,000,000 for new battle ships which Carnegie or the Cramps will build and our government has no more use for ships than a billy goat has for a hymn book. You wanted gambling in cotton and grain futures stopped so the actual stock could bring a legitimate price, according to supply and demand. You did not get it. You wanted tariff reform. You have a bill before this country with no one's name signed to it. No one is willing to say I am its father. The main feature of it repeals the sugar bounty. You wanted more money and free silver. You denounced the makeshift Sherman law because it barred the use of free silver. The Sherman law only issued $4,500,000 per month, you wanted $6,000,000 a month, but instead you have driven this country to a gold standard. Cleveland has so construed the law or the word coin, as to allow the importers to pay for their goods in either gold, silver or greenbacks. but has made the word coin in the same law mean gold when the capitalists call at the government treasury to redeem silver or greenbacks or pay in liquidation of debts."

Cleveland as a Definer.

Mr. Watson contended that that was the whole trouble of the stringency of the money market and poor business everywhere. He said Cleveland was not alone responsible, for the democratic party backed him. He ridiculed Cleveland's idea that the word coin meant gold when the government had to pay its debts and meant either of the other three issues of money when the government was to be paid. He asked the audience if that was the kind of democracy their daddies possessed; if that was the democracy they had been shouting about while singing "four years more of Grover." He said the people were hurt by the gold standard in this way: A man comes to give gold for his treasury notes. The law says you can make him take silver. Cleveland says he can have gold. The government says to the fellow who gets gold, "as soon as I can print a bond I will swap that bond for that gold." New York bankers get big piles of greenbacks, carry them to the treasury and get gold for them. The government wants the gold back, issues a non-taxable bond which is a mortgage on your property; the banker gets the bond and the government gets the gold back. As a result the national debt has been increased $162,400,000. He illustrated the danger by representing gold, silver and greenbacks as three horses, bay, black and white. A man who owns a black would have to corner all blacks to get a monopoly. After he cornered the blacks and cornered the whites, wouldn't the value of the bays increase and any price could be demanded for them. So with the single standard of money. With three issues, no man sould corner the money market as is now done with gold as a standard. The democratic congress, Mr. Watson said, first struck down silver. He showed the bad effects of the English gold standard in Ireland, where the people borrowed money from the government at 4 per cent per year for fifty years to buy their land and homes, and after paying on them for many years, were forced to lose their homes because they could not afford to pay the advanced price for gold to pay back to the government. Mr. Watson said there was in all about three and a half billions of gold in the old world, one billion locked up in government vaults, which leaves two and a half billions in circulation. The Rothschilds own, he said, one billion six hundred millions of the two and a half billions of gold and they demand payments in gold and they compel people to pay whatever price they want to charge for it. He said that the interest on the gold bonds will exhaust every dollar of gold and then we will have to go to the Rothschilds and give them more and more commodities to get money to pay our debts.

Mr. Watson's Remedy.

The remedy is to reform the government expenses, quit building ships, subsidizing fairs and expositions, railroad and steamboat companies and reduce the taxes. Stop running the government at an expense of more than $8 a head.

Southern politicians tied themselves to Tammany and the people allied themselves with the east against their interests instead of the west. "You have," he said, "neglected the great west, whose every interest is the same as the south's. The combination between the south and east and the money men of the east who are in power said to southern politicians who are in control, 'You pull the wires. Let us manage Uncle Sam, and we will let you manage cuffy.' By that the south has been sacrificed on the altar of the east in order to fight the bugaboo of negro supremacy, of which there never was the slightest danger. By this agreement the east now owns Uncle Sam, us and Uncle Cuffy."

Watson said he loved the south, was a southerner by ancestry, passion and prejudice, and the storm that has been raised above his head was because he protested against the sacrifice of southern prosperity. He called attention to the split in the democratic party. He said the south elected democratic presidents but had no voice in the selection of a candidate or the framing of a platform. He challenged any denial to the statement that the populists in congress have ever failed to vote unanimously upon any question which had been given as a platform pledge to the people.

He said the populists saved the democrats in the income tax and on the Carlisle bill. The democrats of the south would never be induced to vote the republican ticket and the republicans of the west would never vote the democratic ticket. He invited democrats and republicans to turn over a new leaf and lead a better life by joining the people's party. He said that the democrats of Maine and other northern states are republicans in all but name.

Mr. Watson closed with a strong appeal for justice and asked that he be given what was right and due him, and said that if that was done, the ill feeling that now divides the people of this district would be ended and the old happy, pleasant relations would be renewed. He was heartily applauded throughout.

BUILDERS ORDERED OUT.

More Than Ten Thousand Men to Strike in New York Today.

New York, February 28.—At a meeting of walking delegates this morning it was decided that the master builders had no intention whatever to compromise or of meeting the strikers half-way. This being the case, the delegates finally decided to make no more offers of any sort to them.

A resolution was adopted calling out tomorrow every man who is connected with the building trades association. This is to go into effect tomorrow morning at 8 o'clock and it is the strongest card the strikers have played. It means that at the hour mentioned more than 10,000 men will stop work.

It will result in stopping all work on the American Surety Company's building, the Tract Society's building and many others. The strikers express confidence that this move on their part will bring the contractors to terms. The meeting this morning at which this step was taken was not a public one. The result was given out at its conclusion by one of the delegates.

IN THE LOCAL FIELD.

—Mr. William P. St. John, the prominent New York banker, sent the woman's department a check for $25 for a copy of the Ladies' Journal. The check was received yesterday.

—The ladies of Dothan, Ala., have been tendered the use of the issue of The Wiregrass Siftings for the first week in April to raise the sum of $500 to liquidate a debt contracted for the Baptist church in that place. The ladies have undertaken to get up the issue and will make it an interesting number. For reference the ladies give the names of Rev. W. M. Burr, pastor of the Baptist church; Rev. H. T. Johnson, pastor of the Methodist church at Dothan; Hon. T. E. Williams, editor of The Wiregrass Siftings, and Rev. G. B. Eager, D.D., of Montgomery, Ala. Mrs. Bessie L. Stapleton, of Dothan, makes an appeal to the enterprising merchants of Atlanta to send an advertisement to her for the paper. It will be a good business stroke and will give material aid to a noble cause. Parties desiring to help the cause can address her by letter at Dothan Ala., or confer with Major W. G. Whidby, Atlanta.

—Messrs H. Boleni and D. Moretti, gondola contractors of Venice, Italy, are in the city to close a gondola contract with the exposition company. The two gentlemen represent one of the largest gondola establishments in the world and they will give Atlanta the best thing on the market in the way of gondolas. Gondolas have come to be one of the attractive features of any well regulated exposition and the Cotton States and International will be no exception to that rule, and it is safe to say that the gondolas provided by the Venice gentlemen will be patronized if they are modern gondolas, and handled by experienced gondoliers.

—Miss Laura Haygood will address the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of St. John's church, corner Georgia avenue and Pryor street, at the annual meeting, next Sunday night. It will be the occasion of the opening of the mite boxes, and other interesting features.

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Rockledge, Fla., February 28.—(Special.)—Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Lowry and party have arrived here. In the party are Mrs. J. H. Porter, Mrs. R. C. Clarke, Mrs. T. D. Meador, Mrs. J. C. Freeman, Miss Lollie Markham, Mrs. Charles A. Jones and Mr. Charles E. Harman, general passenger agent of the Western and Atlantic road. The party remain here for two days before leaving for Palm Beach.

—The warrant upon which Mr. R. D. Moomaugh was bound over charged him with perjury in connection with the Phillips Company recieversship, and not forgery.

For Colds And Coughs
"Early in the Winter, I took a a severe cold which developed into an obstinate, hacking cough, which troubled me for nine weeks, in spite of medical aid.
AYER'S Cherry Pectoral
being recommended me, I began to take it, and inside of 24 hours I was relieved. That one bottle cured me, and I cannot speak too highly of its excellence."—Mrs. E. E. Bosch, Eaton, Ohio.
Highest Awards at World's Fair.

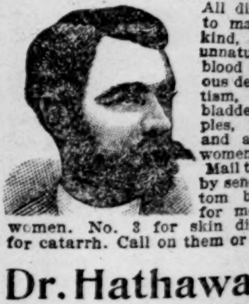
INLAID . . .
LINOLEUM.
The most lasting, most satisfactory office or public building floor covering. New stock in English and American qualities. See them if you are thinking of putting down an office, hall, bathroom or any other place which requires a carpet for hard wear. Rhodes, Snook & Haverty Furniture Co., 6 Peachtree St.

Mr. Thomas C. Barrett.

Mobile, Alabama.
A New Being
That Tired Feeling
Full Strength and Appetite Given by Hood's Sarsaparilla.
The following is from Mr. Thomas C. Barrett, of Mobile, Ala., a well known member of the city fire department, attached to Hook and Ladder Co., No. 4.:
"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:
"I have been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla as a spring medicine and blood purifier. It is the best blood medicine I have ever used and for an appetizer it is excellent. I have taken several different kinds of medicine for the blood but Hood's Sarsaparilla has proved to be the best.
Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures
I was troubled with indigestion and that tired feeling. After taking four bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla I feel like a new man. I cannot recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla too highly." THOMAS C. BARRETT, Mobile, Alabama.
Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient, yet easy in action. Sold by all druggists. 25c.

ARE YOU BANKRUPT in health, constitution undermined by extravagance in eating, by disregarding the laws of nature, or physical capital all gone, if so,
NEVER DESPAIR
Tutt's Liver Pills will cure you. For sick headache, dyspepsia, sour stomach, malaria, torpid liver, constipation, biliousness and all kindred diseases.
Tutt's Liver Pills an absolute cure.

A Conundrum
What shortcoming in man is most d
tasteful to a
WOMAN ? AND WHY
Is the conundrum lately propounded b
celebrated Sunday metropolitan paper,
its fair readers answer in swelling
universal chorus
"WANT OF MANLINESS,
UNMANLINESS! INEFFECTIVENE
The WHAT and WHY is glowingly
pressed in nutshell fashion by Miss
who answers: "DARE-DEVILTRY is
the eternal woman in us likes best.
would be fought for still—and
TERED."
The thousands of men readers of
Constitution should DIGEST and PRO
by this lucid insight of the
NEW WOMAN.
She has evidently reached the bo
facts on what the paper declares (and
ly) to be "a most important question"—
that intimately concern human happ
Mark! MANLINESS is THE ESSEN
with her—nothing feminine or
MANLINESS, as Webster defines it,
having the qualities of a MAN;"
these qualities—VIRILITY, BRAVERY
mental and moral SOUNDNESS—are
on perfect health of
BODY AND MIND.
But the dissipations of youth's
ture manhood exhaust the citadel of
as surely as the inroads of AGE.
man—so called—young, middle aged or
impotent and helpless in body and
a barebones; in short, a
PATTERN FAMILY SKELETON
can by a brief course of home treat
be radically cured of
NERVOUS DEBILITY
and restored to HEALTH, STREN
and a SECOND YOUTH, his short
ings FORGOTTEN and his future hap
ness and well-being assured.
A course of scientific treatment by
expert specialists, Dr. Hathaway &
22½ South Broad street, will of a VER
promptly insure the above. Rochefouca
says: "Few people know how to be old
WE say: "Few people know how to
young." Read our book of 64 pages
learn how to be a perfect man or a
fect woman. Sent free by mentioning
Constitution.
OUR SPECIALTIES.



All diseases pe
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and all disease
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for men. No. 2 f
women. No. 3 for skin diseases. No.
for catarrh. Call on them or address
Dr. Hathaway & Co
No. 22½ South Broad Street, Atla
Ga.
Hours 9 to 12, 2 to 6 and 7 to 8.

SPECIALS
For our Carpet Department extension opening week:
12 patterns Alexander Smith & Son's best grade Moquettes, with lovely borders, at 85c.
Extra super Ingrain Carpets, per yard 40c.
Fifteen best all wool Ingrain Carpets, 15x15 feet—misfits—going at $9.85. Rhodes, Snook & Haverty Furniture Co., No. 6 Peachtree St.

Pocket Knives. Greatest variety ever shown here. King Hardware Co.

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Alabama.
Being
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Mr. Thomas C. Barrett,
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attached to Hook and
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Hood's Sarsaparilla as a
lood purifier. It is the
ave ever used and for m
I have taken several
icine for the blood but
s proved to be the best.
rsa-parilla Cures
digestion and that tired
four bottles of Hood's
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Mobile, Alabama.
prompt and efficient, yet
all druggists. 25c.

UPT in health,
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DESPAIR
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All diseases peculiar
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Mail treatment given
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AFTER PRICE TO RUN.

Maconites Are Asking Him to Be Their Mayor Again.

NOW HE IS POSTMASTER AT $3,900

Colonel Wiley Suggests That a Part of the Military Appropriation Be Spent to Protect the Arms.

Macon, Ga., February 28.—(Special.)—There is a strong desire in Macon for Daisy Price to run for mayor next December. The election seems a long time off but it will roll around very rapidly. If Daisy is not a candidate, it will not be the fault of his friends. They have already commenced to bring great pressure upon him to run. He was mayor nine years and retired in order to accept the position of postmaster, which he has held about a year. There is nothing in the law which forbids him holding the office of postmaster and mayor at the same time. Postmaster is one office under the government which can be held in connection with any state or municipal office. But Price, if he consented to become a candidate for mayor, would resign the postmastership. He would have no desire to hold both offices. In the event of his resignation the office of postmaster would be a good plum for some one. If Price resigns next December to be mayor, his term as postmaster would have two years and two months to run at a salary of $3,900 per year. Price's candidacy for mayor would be equivalent to an election. No one would oppose him. His nine years' administration as the head of the city government was public spirited and progressive. The city advanced and prospered. He is stronger today than at any time in his public career, and if he enters municipal politics again as an active factor more men will flock around his standard than ever did before.

Is the Report True?

There is a rumor that ex-General Manager E. T. Horne, of the Macon and Northern road, who was also formerly superintendent of the Macon division of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railway, will be appointed superintendent of construction of the Macon, Dublin and Savannah railroad. It is generally understood that the construction of the road from Dublin to Savannah will soon commence and be pushed rapidly to completion. When finished it will be the shortest route from Macon to the sea.

What Colonel Wiley Thinks.

Inasmuch as the appropriation made at the last session of the legislature to the military for the years 1895 and 1896 is so small, Colonel C. M. Wiley, of the Second Georgia battalion, thinks it would be impracticable to spend it on an encampment, and his opinion is that the best thing the governor can do is to allot the money to the different regiments of the state, to be divided out among the various companies for the purchase of receptacles where the guns and other accoutrements can be locked up and protected from theft, etc., and be expended in other ways in improving the armory paraphernalia, and as each company may see best for the advancing of the command. Colonel Wiley is a strong believer in encampments. He declares that the encampments already held have done much to discipline the military and make them appreciate what the duties and obligations of a soldier are. He regrets that the appropriation is not large enough to warrant the holding of a first-class encampment. It has also been suggested by some that the money be allotted to the various companies to the amount of about $100 each for encampment purposes, and that the members of the companies pay all the expenses of encampment above this amount.

Newsy Notes.

Mr. John Reid has purchased from Mrs. Lightfoot the house at the corner of Madison and Forsyth streets for $3,850.

Captain Roff Sims and wife have returned from Columbus.

Attorney H. V. Hargett, of Columbus, is in the city.

In the superior court today Mary Jane Williams was granted a divorce from her husband and $500 alimony.

The superior court is engaged in the trial of the suit of Albert McElroy against the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railway for damages for injuries received while coupling cars. Plaintiff is represented by Jordan & Ellis and defendant by Hill, Harris & Birch.

The Irishmen of Macon have already subscribed $200 as a reward for the arrest of Tom Allen, who killed Charley Carr and escaped from jail last Friday night. It is expected that Irishmen in other cities of Georgia will subscribe at least $300 to $500. It is thought that the total reward for Allen's capture will amount to $1,000. The sum actually offered so far is $450.

King & Spalding, of Atlanta, attorneys for Simon Borg & Co., of New York, have written that they cannot be in Macon on Monday to attend the hearing of the application of Borg & Co. for a postponement of the sale of the Georgia Southern and Florida road, and modification of decree. As Judge Griggs is coming from Dawson specially to hear the aplication, the hearing may not be postponed from Monday.

A spelling bee was held tonight at the residency of Colonel R. V. Hardeman for the benefit of the Vineville Methodist church.

Mr. R. H. Plant, the well-known Macon banker, has returned from New York.

The Chinese consul at Washington city has written to Macon for copies of newspapers containing accounts of the recent killing of Tung Hi. Perhaps the Chinese government may offer a large reward for the capture of the murderer of Tung Hi.

Dr. Roberts says he did not furnish the tools to the prisoners who escaped from Bibb county jail. Perhaps the truth of the matter will never be really known, unless the special grand jury at its session next week discovers this interesting secret. If the guilt is fastened on Dr. Roberts he will probably suffer severe consequences. The state penalty for the offense is imprisonment from one to four years.

Mrs. George Ring was arrested this afternoon on a warrant charging assault and battery on four-year-old Beulah Cowan, whom she adopted on the death of the child's father over a month ago. She readily gave a bond of $200 with her father, James Reid, as security. The case will come before the grand jury next week.

This afternoon Judge Hardeman adjourned the case of McElroy v. the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railway while in the midst of the hearing until Saturday, as he is forced to be at Eastman tomorrow to preside in the Empire Lumber Company case. Judge C. C. Smith will preside for him at Macon tomorrow.

A FATHER'S CRIME.

The Negro, Word, Denies the Murder of His Child.

Marietta, Ga., February 28.—(Special.)—Richard Word, colored, is now in jail here under the charge of having murdered his child. Mention has been made of the child's mysterious death, but the coroner's inquest developed one of the most inhuman murders in the history of the country. The negro, Word, was seized with trepidation when he found that Dr. Nolan was going to make a post mortem examination. The revealing of the fractured skull and oozing brains and attending circumstances left the conviction on the minds of the coroner's jury that Richard Word was responsible for the death of the child and they so said in their verdict, although he denies all knowledge of the fatal wound inflicted.

ROME GETS A MILL.

Deeds Delivered to a Site for a Large Cotton Factory.

Rome, Ga., February 28.—(Special.)—The erection of a big branch here by the Massachusetts cotton mill is settled. There has been practically no doubt for some weeks, but today the deeds to the land desired were signed up and 200 acres became the property of this company. The land is situated four miles from the center of the city, on Silver creek, and touches both the Southern and Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus railways. The situation is almost perfect in every way. Work has already begun and a force of hands is busy digging for the foundation. The fill to be erected must be constructed at once, as it is the intention of the company to have it in operation by November 1st next. At first it will include 30,000 spindles and 1,000 looms, costing $700,000. The capacity will be enlarged if the success expected is met with. Contracts for the work are to be let at once. Officers of the company have received letters from 750 places offering locations. The 200 acres of land was donated by citizens.

LOSES A LEG.

A Boy Who Was Stealing a Ride Falls Under the Cars.

Albany, Ga., February 28.—(Special.)—Robert Lee Hooks, a little white boy whose home is in this city, was run over by a freight train at Graves Station today and one of his legs was cut off. Hooks is about thirteen years old. He was stealing a ride. He is one of the best known persons in this city, known universally as "that Hooks boy." He had just returned from a stolen trip to Thomasville and had started out for a more extended inspection of the world when the accident befell him.

MANGLED BY A TRAIN.

A Traveling Man Run Over but the Circumstances Are Unknown.

Warrenton, Ga., February 28.—(Special.)—Mr. J. J. Lee, a cigar drummer representing the Clio Cigar Company, of New York, was run over by a Georgia fast train here tonight at 6:45 o'clock. Papers found in his pocket show him to be a resident of Augusta, Ga. It is not known whether he was killed by the train or fell dead while walking on the railroad track and was then run over by the train. Both legs are cut off. The coroner's jury could not say whether he was killed by the train or died from some other cause on the track and was then run over by the train.

BREAKING UP STILLS.

Revenue Officers Destroy 10,000 Gallons of Beer and Whisky.

Anniston, Ala., February 28.—(Special.)—United States Deputy Collector Green and Deputy Marshals Jackson, Barker and Cheatwood returned this afternoon from one of the most successful raids made in several years. The territory visited was on the boundary between Cleburne and Randolph counties, forty miles from Anniston. Within a radius of four miles five large illicit distilleries were found and destroyed. One had a capacity of 150 gallons and was operated by steam. The men opperating it learned of the approach of the officers, and, withdrawing to a hillside above, defied them to take it. A fusilade from each side followed and the moonshiners retreated with two of their number severely wounded. None of the attacking party were hurt. The officers estimate that they destroyed more than 10,000 gallons of beer and 100 gallons of whisky, besides much mash, meal, malt corn and malt meal. None of the moonshiners were captured.

TWO MYSTERIOUS MURDERS.

A Woman's Throat Cut and a Man Shot at His Door.

Anniston, Ala., February 28.—(Special.)—Yesterday morning, in the northern portion of Talladega county, a negro woman named Caroline Collins was found by the raodside near her home with her throat cut and several ugly stabs in her breast. She had left home the previous evening to go to an entertainment at the neighborhood schoolhouse and was never seen again alive. Her family made no search for her that night, thinking that she had gone home with a friend.

In the same community last night Sam Thiveatt, colored, was called to his door by three unknown people and shot to death. Both of the unfortunate negroes were well thought of by the white people, as well as their own race. There are no clues to the murders.

A Good Samaritan Done Up.

Mobile, Ala., February 28.—(Special.)—The dead negro who was found on the corner of Hamilton and St. Louis streets yesterday morning has been identified as Robert Singleton, a porter for M. F. Tucker. Singleton had been attending a ball at Good Samaritan hall, on St. Louis street, and it is supposed he was en route home when shot. The ball, which was of small bore, entered his forehead just half an inch above the center of the left eyebrow. An inquest is being held and a thorough examination will be made.

Montgomery Companies Will Go.

Montgomery, Ala., February 28.—(Special.)—Considerable local interest has attached to the interstate military drill in Memphis next May. Montgomery has always manifested a great interest in military affairs and her companies have taken off the biggest prizes that have been contended for by the companies of the different states. The business men, as well as the military, are beginning to feel a return of the old time patriotism in this line and are encouraging Montgomery's companies to practice faithfully and win another laurel for themselves and their city.

Kicked by a Horse.

Eufaula, Ala., February 28.—(Special.)—Mack, the three-year-old son of Mr. A. C. Mitchell, was kicked in the face by his father's horse this afternoon at 5:30 o'clock. His upper lip was split entirely open and his nose was badly mashed and he was unconscious for some time. The wound is a serious one.

Fire at Haynesville.

Haynesville, Ala., February 28.—(Special.) The residence of Dr. T. S. Stallings was discovered to be on fire today at 10 o'clock. It started from sparks from a chimney. The alarm brought a large crowd to the scene of the fire. The main portion of the residence was saved.

Crisp Pastry

Free from all the disagreeable greasy effects that result from the use of lard will be had, if COTTOLENE is used. Fish and cakes fried in it are simply delicious because it adds a flavor to them that cannot possibly be obtained from the use of any other frying material. Get the genuine COTTOLENE, as there are numerous questionable imitations. The trade mark given here is on each pail. Sold in 3 and 5 lb. pails. Made only by

The
N. K. Fairbank Company,
ST. LOUIS and CHICAGO.

PRIEST AND NUN.

Slattery and His Wife Deliver Their Lectures in Savannah.

CROWDS GO TO HEAR BOTH OF THEM

Police Keep the People on the Outside Moving—A. P. A. Agents Going There. Slatterys Are Coming Here.

Savannah, Ga., February 28.—(Special.)—Joseph Slattery, the ex-priest, lectured tonight in the Odd Fellows hall. A large crowd assembled outside the hall, but the protection was ample and no disturbance occurred. The police kept the crowds moving, and whenever a knot of people stopped within a block of the hall it was ordered to "move on."

Seven hundred people were in the hall and listened to the lecture, which was a discussion of the theology of the Roman Catholic church, and an alleged expose of the secrets of the confessional. The lecturer dealt largely in ridicule and satire.

There is no concealing the fact that Slattery's appearance in Savannah has created a stronger anti-Catholic sentimentamong a certain class that has heretofore existed. It cannot, however, be attributed so much to Slattery and his talk as to the demonstration of Tuesday night, of which he, of course, was the cause. That demonstration, while it was serious and foreboded much that is unpleasant, was not so bad as some newspaper reports have made it out to be.

Chief of Police McDermott and other authorities denounced today as false the statements about there being dynamite in the crowd that gathered around he Masonic temple. There was no connection between that crowd and the fires that occurred early the next morning.

A. P. A. Agents on the Way.

In closing his lecture tonight Slattery said the demonstration was a blow to Catholicism in Savannah from which it would never recover. His hearers, many of them, applauded this sentiment, as they did also his statement that he had wired the president of the American Protective Association, and that its organizers were now on the way to this city. He said he was ready to take the names of any who wanted to join that organization and send them in.

Many expressed themselves as willing to join at once. During his lecture he went for Editor Stovall, of The Press, though he did not call his name. Slattery was talking about Catholic rites under which he said the priest takes the young child and by blowing with his breath, blows the devil out of it. Slattery had not taken kindly to the criticisms in The Press and he said Father Cafferty should take its editor and blow the devil out of him.

His crowd was a quiet one and peculiar in its nature. No crowd just like it has ever been seen in this city before.

It was composed, so to speak, of all elements. Some were there out of curiosity, it is true, but many showed themselves his sympathizers by the liberal applause and cheering which he was given. He took advantage of the golden opportunity at the conclusion of his lecture to sell a large amount of his literature on the line of his lectures. He has received several very flattring offers, due to his extensive advertisement, to go on lecturing tours, but has accepted none of them.

Slattery is loud in his praises of Mayor Myers for his efforts in putting down the mob, and seems to regard it as having been done especially on his account, rather than to show that the mayer was not going to allow the city to be ruled by a mob.

This was what prompted Mayor Myers's action. Slattery had been given permission to lecture, and the mayor was simply determined that there should be no disorder or mob law.

Mrs. Slattery's Lecture.

Mrs. Slattery's lecture this afternoon was attended by about 500 ladies. One of them said her story was a harrowing tale of the experiences of nuns, and was extremely vile and obscene. She said the damage it would do would not be removed long after the death of the woman who made the statements.

Slattery and his wife, when they leave here, will go to Atlanta, so he announced tonight. He says he will deliver a series of lectures there. He does not know how he will be received there, but believes he will be taken care of and protected.

The parties before the recorder this morning on charges of rioting were: James McBride, Jr., son of the famous leader of the old fort "400;" Thomas Hogan, John Duffy and Florence Sullivan. The three first were shown to have been leaders in parts of Tuesday night's disturbance, and they were sentenced to thirty days each in jail. Sullivan was fined $10 and costs.

J. W. Foughner, Ed Morrissy, A. B. Fitzpatrick, J. Fitzpatrick, Battie Winters and T. J. Houlihan were arrested today and charges of rioting were preferred. They have all been released on bond, and will appear before the recorder tomorrow morning. A man named Eagan was arrested tonight for shouting, "There goes the flannel mouthed mick," as Slattery passed, under police escort, on the way to the hall. Thomas Lynch was standing around the Pulaski house in a defiant manner tonight cursing the Catholics. He had a pistol in his pocket, but it was not concealed. Officer Scully, who is a Catholic, did not want to arrest him, and so he requested him to leave and go home. Lynch walked off about a block and fired his pistol in the air. He was arrested at Midnight by Policeman Downing and sent to the barracks.

To Consider What to Do.

Montgomery, Ala., February 28.—(Special.)—S. W. Adams, chairman of the executive committee of the people's party of Alabama, has called a meeting of his committee for March 12th at Birmingham. The call concludes: "Every member of the committee is earnestly requested to be present, as matters of vital importance will be brought before the committee. The candidates on our state ticket are also urged to attend this meeting."

It is whispered around that the object of this meeting is to consider and determine what shall be done with reference to the dual government matter.

Apoplexy Killed Him.

Walhalla, S. C., February 28.—(Special.)—Mr. Martin Singleton was found dead in his field yesterday morning near this place. He went to work in the morning in his usual health, but failing to return home at noon, search was made, when he was found lying by his plow. Apoplexy was supposed to have been the cause.

In Memory of Douglass.

Shellman, Ga., February 28.—(Special.)—At a largely attended meeting of the colored people of Shellman appropriate resolutions were adopted on the death of Frederick Douglass.

A Nomination at Last.

Galva, Ill., February 28.—George W. Prince, of Galesburg, was today nominated on the 1,476th ballot by the tenth district republican convention to succeed General Post in congress.

DEAN DIES AT NOON

The Murderer of Old Man Leigh Carried to Fairburn Yesterday.

HIS PARTING WITH THE PRISONERS

Sheriff Camp Regrets That He Is Forced to Be the Hangman, for He Knew the Negro and Liked Him Well.

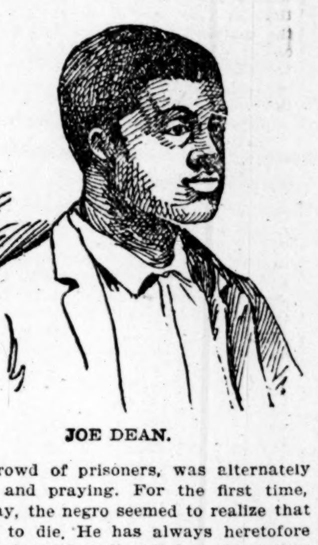
"I will step on the gallows without fear. If I could, I wouldn't stop the trigger that will end my life and I will be glad when I feel the black cap fitted over by eyes."

This was the final expression of Joe Dean, the murderer of old man Leigh, of Campbell county, as the Atlanta and West Point train pulled from the carshed yesterday afternoon at 5:30 o'clock.

He was seated beside Sheriff Camp and looked from the coach window seemingly much interested in the busy throng that made its way through the depot and about the streets.

The sheriff came for Dean at 2 o'clock and went at once to the jail accompanied by A. J. Luck, J. W. Rivers and C. L. Camp, who came as a guard.

When the sheriff arrived Dean, surrounded by a crowd of prisoners, was alternately singing and praying. For the first time, yesterday, the negro seemed to realize that he was to die. He has always heretofore seemed cheerful and smiled as he talked of the preparations for the hanging. His indifferent manner was due entirely to the religious convictions which he claims to have had since he was brought over to the jail. Yesterday morning he gave way entirely to his emotions, and while services were being held with him, fell on the floor of the cell and wept like a child. It was a surprise to Dean when he was informed by the sheriff that he would be carried to Fairburn in the afternoon.


JOE DEAN.

"I was hopin' that you was goin' to keep me with you, Mr. Mardis, till in the morning," said the negro after he had shaken hands with the sheriff.

"I thought it was best to take you down this afternoon, Joe," replied the officer in a sympathetic voice. "I thought it would be better to leave today as we would have to get up so early tomorrow morning. How are you feeling, Joe?"

"I'm feeling all right, sir. I'm mighty glad to see you again, but I'm sorry that you'll have to swing me up tomorrow morning. I was a hopin' that somebody else would do it."

"I'm sorry, too, Joe. I don't know anything in my life that I regret more, but we'll have to be brave and bear it, no matter how hard it is."

He Worked for the Sheriff.

"The negro was on my place for a long time," said the sheriff. "He has worked for me many a day and when he was a boy his mother occupied a cabin on my place. I always considered him one of the best natured and most inoffensive darkies I ever knew. He was always polite and was such an unusual negro that some of the people helped him out and sent him to school. The night before he killed Mr. Leigh he came to my house and said that he wanted something to eat. My wife gave him a supper and he left. The next I heard from him was that he had knocked old man Leigh in the head and cut his throat.

"Knowing the negro as I do I hate to hang him. During the twenty years that I have been sheriff of Campbell county this is the second man I have had to hang. The first man I did not know, and, therefore, didn't feel just as I feel about this hanging. I wish that some other man had the job."

Telling the Prisoners Goodby.

The murderer had only a short time after he was notified that he would be carried off in the afternoon to part with the rest of the prisoners.

He has occupied the same cell with Adolphus Duncan, sentenced also to hang. The negroes have been with each other for over three months, and when Duncan learned that Dean was to go, he exhibited pitiful sights of grief. He clung to the man about the neck sobbing wildly and talking incoherently. Dean was calm.

"Boys, don't grieve for me. All I says is for you all to be careful. I didn't think I would ever do what I did, and I can't see now how it was. The old devil got hold of me and I let him rule over me. That's what you musn't do. Fight satan off and when he comes tell him to get behind you. When I killed old man Leigh I didn't know what I was doin'. I was worse than a crazy man. I had just let my feeling overcome me and they made me do what the good Lord knows."

His Goodby to Myers.

Next to the cell of Dean, Will Myers has been confined. Through a small aperture in the top of the wall the prisoners have been in the habit of speaking to one another, and talking over their cases.

Myers was among the last with whom Dean shook hands. He showed great pity in his voice and manner for the condemned man.

"Goodbye, Joe. I wish you well," he said hastily extending his hand through the bars.

"Goodbye, Mister Will. De Lord bless you, an' I'm gwine to pray that you come out all right before they hang me. You must pray for me." There were tears in the eyes of Myers. He choked back a sob and turned away.

A Crowd Before the Jail.

Gathered about the jail building was a large crowd which had followed the posse from the depot. It became known about the neighborhood that the murderer was to be taken out and all of the negroes around congregated. They stood before the front entrance of the jail singing and talking about the crime.

"Mr. Mardis has been mighty kind to me. I never has had any trouble when he was around, and I asks that he come down tomorrow."

The hands of the murderer were cuffed in front and heavy chains were put about his legs.

Will Die at Noon.

Promptly at noon today the trigger will be sprung. Everything is in readiness and the noose waits for the neck. The hanging will be private, but a number of persons from Atlanta who have made special requests will leave this morning at 5:30 o'clock for the scene of the hanging.

Sheriff Camp says the people from all adjoining counties will be there. They have threatened to break down the enclosure just before the execution in order to witness the death scene, but the officer declares that he will take all necessary precautions and any attempt to stampede will be promptly checked.

Dean will go to the gallows without the quiver of a nerve.

THEY GAVE DETAILS.

Gentlemen Who Want to Build a City Hall Explain Their Offers.

THREE DISTINCT PROPOSITIONS MADE

One Company Wants to Sell the City a Site—Two Firms Want to Build the City Hall.

The progressive idea received consideration at the hands of the public buildings committee of the council yestrday. For two hours it listened to the exemplification of the propositions of enterprising Atlantians to erect a suitable city hall for Atlanta, and reached adjournment before arriving at a decision.

The committee held an open meeting, and listened to the reading and explanation of the different propositions submitted, and then took the matter under consideration, deciding to take no definite action until at a meeting of the committee to be held in the near future.

Two propositions to erect a city hall building were submitted to the committee, in addition to a proposition to sell the city a lot for the erection of one on its own account. The latter proposition was one made by the East Atlanta Land Company, who proposed to sell the city the large lot on Edgewood avenue now occupied by the Seaboard Air-Line railroad freight depot and the Atlanta Consolidated Street Railroad Company's carsheds. The lot is bounded by Edgewood avenue, Ivy street and Exchange place. The company did not name a price on the lot. The proposition was presented and argued by Captain J. S. Dozier and Mr. Ernest Woodruff, representing the land company.

The committee told the gentlemen that it was not likely that the city would be able to purchase a lot and build on its own account for several years to come, but suggested that the proposition be made in amended form, setting a price on the land and naming exact terms, in the event that it should be decided to build independently.

The Steele Proposition.

The next proposition taken up was the one submitted by Messrs. Ansley and Steele several weeks ago. The proposition, as amended and submitted yesterday, was substantially the same as was first made, it differing only in some minor details.

Mr. Steele and Architect Morgan explained the proposition and submitted plans and specifications for the building. The drawings were for a four-story building, and contained suggestions as to the location and arrangement of all the city offices and council chamber. The building was to be ready for occupancy by the city on March 1, 1896, the date of the expiration of the present lease on the Chamber of Commerce building.

"We propose to build a city hall building composed of brick and granite," said Mr. Steele, "the structure to be provided with fire-proof vaults for each separate office, and all modern conveniences of the latest pattern. The ground floor of the building will be devoted to the city offices and the second floor to a council chamber. We have made provision for an armory on the fourth floor, which will be 52x118 feet in dimensions, and supplied with every convenience and accommodation for the military, such as meeting rooms, gun rooms, etc. We propose to lease the building to the city for five years, giving the city the privilege of purchasing it at any time during that time at an advance of 10 per cent on the original cost of the property. The basis of the rental is to be 6 per cent on the entire cost of the property, which is approximated at about $150,000. We figure that the rental will be about the same as the city is now paying when the different considerations are averaged up."

Mr. Grant's Proposition.

Mr. John W. Grant proposed to erect a building on the corner of Hunter and Loyd street at a cost of about $70,000, the city to take a ten-year lease on it at an annual rental of $5,000 and 5 per cent interest on the amount invested over $40,000, the city, however, being required to make an investment in the building of $10,000 on account of the military armory feature of it.

"I propose to erect on the corner of Hunter and Loyd streets a city hall building 85x100 feet, four stories and a basement, all to be fire proof throughout," said Mr. Grant, "provided the city will enter into a lease agreement of the building for a term of ten years at an annual rental of $5,000 and 5 per cent interest on the amount invested, not to exceed $20,000 over $40,000, the original estimated cost of the building, provided further that the city will in addition pay $10,000, either in cash or during the present year, toward building the truss roof and making the necessary fire-proof partitions and so forth in the building."

It was estimated that should the city accept either of the propositions that the rental would be from $6,000 to $9,000, it being impossible to reach a definite amount by reason of the considerations of tax exemptions, insurance, interest and other intricate stipulations of the propositions, the rental in both propositions being based on the cost of the building, which, of course, was not known.

Action on the proposition was deferred until later.

ON AN INSPECTION TOUR.

Trustees of Spelman Seminary Here Inspecting the Institution.

The trustees of Spelman seminary have been in Atlanta for two days on a tour of inspection and to attend the regular trustees' meeting. Several prominent educators are in the party.

Dr. H. L. Morehouse, of the American Baptist Home Mission Society; T. J. Morgan, corresponding secretary of the American Home Mission Society; Dr. McVicker, superintendent of schools; Miss Reynolds, corresponding secretary of the Woman's American Baptist Home Mission Society, and Miss Hayward, who is also prominent in the work of the society, are members of the party.

A Boy Burglar.

Vienna, Ga., February 28.—(Special.)—Intelligence reaches here that a fourteen-year-old white boy and three negroes broke into Mr. A. Wells's store on his plantation down on the river below Drayton last Thursday and absconded with a good many goods. None of them have been brought to jail.

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Pine Blossom
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The best and most effective Medicated Toilet Soap known. An absolutely pure, antiseptic soap, possessing powerful cleansing and curative properties. It both purifies and heals. Indispensable for the toilet and bath.

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DUKE
CIGARETTES
MADE FROM
High Grade Tobacco
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ABSOLUTELY PURE
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TRADE MARK
CIGARETTES
Manufactured by W. Duke Sons & Co.
SUCCESSOR
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BLUE-EYED HARRY.

Raymond, the Kid, Was Committed Before a Justice and Carried to Jail.

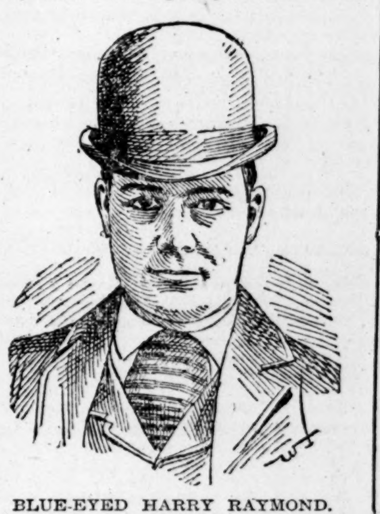
HE IS AN ESCAPE FROM ELMIRA

Will Gause, Who Was with Him in the Flim-Flamming, Work Goes Out on Bond—What Harry Says.

The flim-flamming tour of Harry Raymond brought him to a bunk in Fulton county jail last night. His companion, Will Gause, the young Atlanta fellow, was also committed and gave the bond of $100, which was required by Judge Bloodworth when he had heard all the evidence.

Harry, who it has been learned by Chief Connolly, is an escape from the great reformatory of Elmira and whose real name is Louis Peterson, alias "The Kid," came into the small courtroom smiling serenely. He wore an air of confident assurance.

Goldberg, a Decatur street merchant, was the main witness. He told that the boys came into his store and called for a package of tobacco, handing over a $2 bill, which he changed up for them. They were mighty slick about it, as he didn't discover that he had been beaten out of $1 until the officers informed him that they had been arrested for cheating and swindling. Goldberg was positive that he was short the money. He said he knew that Raymond and the other young man were responsible.


BLUE-EYED HARRY RAYMOND.

Other merchants upon whom the game was worked told their experiences and Officers Beavers and Tyser, who made the arrest, testified that they were in the act of making short change when they found the pair at the drug store on the corner of Decatur street and the Boulevard.

Harry denied that he was guilty of flimflamming.

"I'm not a fellow for such tricks. If the man gave me too much change I didn't know it and it wasn't my fault. We were not up to anything crooked. Everything was on the dead square and we were just out for a stroll in the sunshine."

Gause made about the same statement. He declared that he knew of no game, and if Raymond had worked one he was in no way connected with it. Both were committed for cheating and swindling. Gause gave the necessary bond and later in the afternoon Raymond was carried over to jail.

His Life at Elmira.

Reynolds tells about his life at Elmira reluctantly. "I wasn't guilty of that charge. Those bulls up there in Utica jobbed me and they rushed me through before I could get a chance to make a showdown.

"You see, that fellow Barry or whatever the guy's name is, got on to me as one of the lads who had been fingerin' the ladies' lizard skins. I didn't make off with any purse. They were dead wrong all the time, but I was given a little touch up for five years, nevertheless.

"That was on the 2d of April, 1892, and I was only twenty-one years old, so they shipped me off to Brockway's farm at Elmira.

"What did I do? Oh, I learned a trade. They gave me a barber's chair and I got on to the hair-clipping business as smooth as an icicle. I stood in with the ducks. All of them liked me and what I asked for was mine dead easy.

"I worked like a beaver and had the reputation of being a good boy. Regular every month a perfect record would be put against me.

"Brockway was a good fellow. I saw him every day and he never did run up against me.

"I hung up at that joint long enough. It was nearly two years when I applied one day for a parole leave. It came just like all other things I asked for and the day I left the home the superintendent called me in, put a new suit of clothes on me and shoved a $10 bill in the vest pocket. That night I was out to my home in Watertown and I laid around there for over two months, when I decided to get out of the way.

"I came south and went to New Orleans, where I have been ever since. Those people up there can't get me back. I wish they would take me if they would let me out of this trouble I'm in now.

"You see, it's this way: when a fellow goes to Elmira every crime he has ever done is wiped out against him and he starts out in life anew.

"Now I'm no duffer and I wasn't born yesterday, and I've got sense enough in this noggle to see that they can't do anything with me in this case.

"What I am not in love with is this infernal hole of a jail. I had rather do anything and stay anywhere than be pinched in here for a couple of months."

Raymond says that he will make an effort to give bond and thinks he will succeed.

"Now, if this was New York, why I'm the son of a hobo if you couldn't buy a bondsman for $5. I'm not on to this place, though, and I'll have to pull through the best I can."

Chief Connolly has communicated with the Elmira reformatory in regard to Raymond. They are willing to let Harry remain where he is and will make no attempt to bring him back.

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Special Styles of Spectacles and Eye-Glasses made to order.
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CRYSTALIZED LENSES
TRADE MARK.

It Took a Fence
Six Miles Long

To enclose the World's Fair at Chicago, but it does not take long to see that we sell the most perfect fitting Clothing in Atlanta. Many of the most stylish dressers in the city never patronize any other store, because we always have what they want and save them money. We give them a fit every time, and give competitors fits all the time. We are receiving daily shipments of Spring Goods and will, as usual, be first to crowd the season. . . . .

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Clothiers. Hatters. Furnishers.

A RECORD OF FACTS.

We call your particular attention to the record of official tests made by the **United States government** on the cruiser "Montgomery" at Mobile, Ala., during the months of December and January, showing Sloss coal to be superior as a steaming coal to any in the southern states.

AMOUNT OF COAL USED PER HORSE POWER PER HOUR.

	Highest engine speed 135 revolutions per minute.	Lowest engine speed 100 revolutions per minute.
Sloss	**2.42 pounds.**	**2.36 pounds.**
Cahaba	2.45 pounds.	3.10 pounds.
Jellico	2.50 pounds.	3.30 pounds.
Pratt	2.50 pounds.	2.83 pounds.
Milldale	2.60 pounds.	3.30 pounds.
Pocahontas	3.70 pounds.	2.86 pounds.

All the above mentioned coals, with the exception of Pocahontas, have been analyzed by "government experts" with the following results:

	Sloss.	Pratt.	Cahaba.	Milldale.
Moisture	0.33	0.36	1.32	0.08
Non-volatile combustible matter	2.00	1.74	1.90	1.20
Combustible volatile matter	24.197	25.773	25.705	27.430
Fixed carbon	70.311	68.351	64.329	69.236
Sulphur	0.425	0.073	0.051	0.284
Ash	2.737	3.703	6.695	1.770
Total	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000
Phosphorous	.013	.079	.003	0.007

SLOSS IRON & STEEL CO.
Birmingham, Ala., March 1, 1895.

A CIRCUS IN TOWN.

It Will Be Seen Tonight and Tomorrow at the Grand.

"The Country Circus," besides giving an up-to-date circus performance and a most amusing and refreshing rural comedy, gives a most marvelous parade, said to be over half a mile in length. This parade has created a great deal of discussion as to how it is managed, for it seems that there are more people and horses and chariots, elephants and other animals that pass in view of the audience than can possibly be got on the stage; still it is done, and as to the modus operandi, we shall still have to keep guessing. C. B. Jefferson, Klaw & Erlanger have expended a large amount of money and a great deal of energy and enterprise in perfecting this play, and "The Country Circus" today stands alone in its particular line, and has the advantage of being well suited to please old and young alike, and so appeals to all classes of theater-goers from the orchestra to the gallery.

This enterprising firm of managers do not, however, believe in traveling on past reputation and have this year added to the ring portion of their entertainment some of the best and greatest novelties that money can procure. Besides the herds of Shetland ponies and the funny donkeys, dogs, etc., they have added a troup of genuine Arab athletes, under the direction of Sie Hassan Ben Ali. The troupe of Moors were the ones that created such a sensation at the world's fair, and will no doubt duplicate their performance here. Luciani Tatali, the flying serpent, is another foreign attraction that has just been brought to this country. He is an Italian, tall and slim, and when encased in his multi-colored tights is almost the exact counterpart of a serpent. Of course, a flying serpent is, so to speak, a paradox, still this man does an act of contortion while suspended and swinging through the air many feet above the heads of his auditors. The whitened-faced clown of our childhood days will be exemplified by Billy Conrad, and, if the advance sheets can be believed, he really has some new jokes. Muldoon, the wrestling pony, who creates so much amusement, is still with "The Country Circus," and has its same four-fall-bouts with that ebony-colored gentleman, Juno.

A Brilliant Pianiste.

Miss Marie Louise Bailey, who is to be at the Grand Monday night, is a young pianiste who has met with remarkable success in Europe and America. She is a southern girl, very pretty and a real artist.

"Shore Acres" is coming next week, and after that comes the famous young actor, Salvini.

UNDER A $200 BOND.

Joe A. Reynolds Was Bound Over Yesterday by Justice Bloodworth.

What may prove to be a misunderstanding led to the binding over yesterday of Joe A. Reynolds by Justice Bloodworth. His bond was placed at $200.

According to the testimony given before the justice of the peace Mr. Reynolds gave a note amounting to $100 to Mrs. Shoemaker and gave as security a bond for title to property worth about $1,000, and on which he had paid all except about $25. When the note fell due Reynolds went to Mrs. Shoemaker and told her that he had a trade on hand which involved the bond for title, and that if she would return it to him he would pay her $10 and give his note for $115. This note for $115 he said would be endorsed by Mr. T. F. Latham, as Mr. Latham had agreed to put his name on it.

Mrs. Shoemaker had had a number of business transactions with Mr. T. F. Latham and knew that he was perfectly responsible. She accepted the note, but Mr. Latham did not appear during the day. She went to him and asked him to put his name on it, as he had agreed to do. He told her he had made no such agreement. The warrant against Reynolds for cheating and swindling followed, and in the justice court yesterday Mr. Latham testified that he had not told Reynolds he would endorse for him. Reynolds took an opposite view of the matter.

WEATHER SYNOPSIS AND FORECAST

The storm area was last night central over the great lakes. It was being followed by an area of high pressure, the crest of which appeared to be central in the vicinity of Denver, Col. Brisk winds were reported from the northwest section and the temperature had fallen decidedly in the upper Missouri valley, being below freezing at stations in the extreme west. Light rains had fallen at Buffalo, N. Y., and Norfolk, Va., and heavy rains in the southern portion of Texas. Rain was falling at Fort Smith, Ark., and St. Louis, Mo., and it was snowing at Denver, Col., and Huron, S. D.

Cloudiness had increased and but few stations reported clear weather.

Forecast for Georgia for today: Fair; colder Saturday morning.

Local Report for February 28, 1895.

Mean daily temperature.. 60
Normal temperature.. 47
Highest in twenty-four hours.. 71
Lowest in twenty-four hours.. 49
Rainfall 24 hours to 7 p. m.. 00
Deficiency of rainfall since January 1st.. 4.50

Observations taken at 7 o'clock p. m.:

STATIONS AND STATE OF WEATHER.	Barometric Pressure.	Temperature.	Wind Velocity.	Rainfall in past 24 hours.	Max. Tem.
SOUTHEAST—					
Atlanta, Ga., cloudy	29.90	62	14	.00	70
Augusta, Ga., clear	29.92	64	L	.00	74
Charlotte, N. C., clear	29.80	64	8	.00	70
Jacksonville, Fla., clear	29.96	68	8	.00	70
Knoxville, Tenn., clear	29.80	64	8	.00	72
Mobile, Ala., pt cloudy	29.94	58	12	.00	64
Montgomery, Ala., pt cl'dy	29.88	56	L	.00	72
Pensacola, Fla., clear	29.96	60	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Savannah, Ga., cloudy	29.90	68	6	.00	76
Tampa, Fla., clear	30.04	62	L	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wilmington, N. C., clear	29.82	56	8	.00	[illegible]
SOUTHWEST—					
Abilene, Tex., pt cloudy	29.80	62	L	.00	[illegible]
Corpus Christi, Tex., cloudy	29.72	66	8	1.36	[illegible]
Fort Smith, Ark., rain	29.74	62	L	.20	[illegible]
Galveston, Tex., foggy	29.86	58	8	.T	[illegible]
Memphis, Tenn., cloudy	29.78	68	8	.00	74
Meridian, Miss., cloudy	29.86	66	6	.00	74
New Orleans, La., cloudy	29.90	66	10	.00	74
Palestine, Tex., cloudy	29.80	54	8	.T	66
San Antonio, Tex., cloudy	29.78	66	6	.60	70
Vicksburg, Miss., pt cloudy	29.82	68	L	.00	72
NORTHEAST—					
Baltimore, Md., pt cloudy	29.60	56	L	.00	62
Buffalo, N. Y., foggy	29.52	36	10	.02	40
Cincinnati, O., cloudy	29.64	62	L	.T	66
Detroit, Mich., pt cloudy	29.38	50	L	.00	52
Lynchburg, Va., clear	29.80	60	6	.00	70
New York, N. Y., cloudy	29.60	42	L	.00	48
Norfolk, Va., clear	29.70	62	6	.04	68
NORTHWEST—					
Chicago, Ill., pt cloudy	29.48	46	14	.00	62
Denver, Col., snow	30.36	26	10	.04	54
Dodge City, Kan., pt cl'dy	30.00	44	24	.00	62
Huron, S. D., snow	30.00	32	22	.02	44
Kansas City, Mo., cloudy	29.80	56	20	.T	63
North Platte, Neb., pt cl'dy	30.16	38	28	.00	52
Omaha, Neb., cloudy	29.86	44	18	.00	58
Rapid City, S. D., pt cl'dy	30.26	28	30	.00	44
St. Louis, Mo., rain	29.60	60	8	.10	66
St. Paul, Minn., cloudy	29.72	40	16	.00	50

Illicit Distilleries Captured.

Anniston, Ala., February 28.—Government officials have just returned from a raid on the boundary between Randolph and Cleburne counties. Within a radius of four miles five illicit distilleries were found. One had a capacity of 150 gallons and was run by steam. A running fight was had between the operatives of the last one and the officials, but no officers were hurt. Two of the moonshiners were thought to have been wounded. A great deal of beer, whisky and mash were destroyed and the officers have the offenders located.

All cases of weak or lame back, backache, rheumatism, will find relief by wearing one of Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters. Price 25 cents. Try them.

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CHICAGO—P. O. News Company, 91 Adams street: Great Northern Hotel.
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ATLANTA, GA., March 1, 1895.

Forward with the Silver Crusade.

We repeat here what we said the other day, that a strenuous effort will be made on the part of the political agents of the gold gamblers to use the prospect of an international conference as a reason for postponing further agitation in this country until after the result of the conference has been announced.

Such organs of the British gold standard as The Boston Herald affect now to fear that the agitation of the silver question will increase the hopes of bimetallists in this country and thus make the issue a commanding one, But, after awhile, The Herald and its kind, will be begging American bimetallists to restrain their ardor and wait for European action on the silver question. The Herald admits at this time that there is not the smallest hope that an international conference will be more productive of results at this time than the Brussels conference was in 1892. But when the gold gamblers perceive the real strength of the silver movement in this country, and when they see, as they undoubtedly will, that the movement here is not dependent on the action of Europe, The Herald and other goldbug organs will change their tune and beg everybody to wait for international action.

The greatest danger, so far as the people are concerned, lies in the fact that the leaders of both the great parties—we mean the eastern leaders and such others as can be purchased by the promise of office—will renew their efforts to divert the minds of the people from the real issue. The republicans are already beginning to beat their tariff drum, and it will not be long before all the organs, those in the east, as well as those in the west, will be telling the voters that all their troubles grow out of the fact that the democrats have repealed the McKinley tariff and hurt our infant industries.

On the other hand, the democratic leaders in the east will begin to bang on their tariff drum, and the voters will be informed that their financial troubles grow out of the fact that duties are still too high and that the necessities of life are too costly. The republican goldbugs will cry out that the tariff is too high, and the democratic goldbugs will yell back that it is not low enough. The beauty about this game of political shuttlecock is that neither the democratic goldbug nor the republican goldbug cares a thrip about the tariff one way or the other. Their whole purpose will be to deceive the people and to divert their minds from the paramount issue, which is the remonetization and restoration of silver to its constitutional place in our currency system.

The great trouble is that the people have been taught to regard the tariff as the author of all their woes, or as the originator of all their prosperity. While the leaders have been engaged in humbugging the people in regard to the tariff issue, the Shylocks, the usurers, and the gold gamblers have taken advantage of it to impose upon the taxpayers of the country financial legislation so vicious as to endanger the very liberties of the people. While the leaders and the one-horse politicians have been tearing up the ground and fighting over the tariff they have permitted the dearest interests of the people to be sacrificed to the greed of the money power.

We do not say that there is nothing in the tariff question. In its place it is important enough; but the fact has been demonstrated over and over again that the people of this country, when they have in circulation a volume of money sufficiently large to enable them to exchange their products and pay their debts on a just basis of values, find no difficulty in prospering whether the tariff duties are high or low. It has been demonstrated very recently that the McKinley law failed to keep up prices when silver was struck down in India by the closing of the mints and when congress, by the unconditional repeal of the Sherman act, cut short the people's supply of money. At the same time the democratic tariff has brought to consumers but little relief, because it has not had a chance to be measured by the test of prosperity. Cotton at 4 and 5 cents a yard is pretty cheap to a man who has plenty of money to buy it. But to a man whose wages have been cut down, or who is out of employment, or to a farmer who has lost money on his cotton crop, calico at 4 and 5 cents a yard is a very dear piece of goods. Cheapness is a relative term. Falling prices not only hurt all producers, but, by putting less and less money into circulation, hurt all trade and business.

The tariff question is important enough in its place, but when it is employed by the republicans and democratic goldbugs to deceive and confuse the people it is sheer humbug. There are some pretty big fools in this world, and quite a number are ranged on both sides of the tariff question, but we do not believe that any large number of voters in this country are fools enough to believe or even imagine that the tariff question is at this time as important as the financial question. So far as the democratic party is concerned, the tariff question is settled until the republicans unsettle it again by active legislation. As an issue in the next campaign it will not be worth considering.

Meanwhile, forward with the silver crusade. That is the vital issue for the people to consider. They want money that will give them honest prices and sound valuations for the products of their labor. They want money in sufficient volume to enable them to exchange their products promptly and profitably. Down with the British gold standard!

Harmony in the Cabinet.

Mr. Bissell, who has been acting as postmaster general during the unavoidable absence of Mr. Cleveland from Washington, has sent in his resignation.

In retiring, Mr. Bissell says he doubts "if there ever was a more harmonious cabinet than the present one, and its members are a unit in support of the president on every public question."

That Mr. Bissell is correct in this assertion no thoughtful and observant person will doubt. There is not only perfect harmony in the cabinet, but harmony of a peculiar kind. It is the harmony that prevails in a family of young boys who know that whenever there is the slightest breach of discipline, the old man will invite them out to the woodshed and apply a No. 2 shingle to the gable end of their pantaloons.

In such a family there is bound to be harmony of the most delightful kind, beautiful to look upon and pleasant to think about. In divorcing himself from it, Mr. Bissell should bear in mind the lessons he has received and strive to so fashion his conduct as to continue to meet the warm approval of Mr. Cleveland.

Mr. Wilson in the Cabinet.

Congressman Wilson, of West Virginia, will undoubtedly make an agreeable and acceptable member of Mr. Cleveland's well disciplined cabinet. Mr. Bissell will slip out of the postoffice department and Mr. Wilson will slip in without so much as a jar to the framework of our free institutions.

When this change takes place, Mr. Wilson will be a member of the happiest political family this continent has ever seen. It is said the chairman of the ways and means committee is a trifle nervous and irritable at times, but these symptoms will leave him altogether as soon as he finds himself under the influence of the beaming smile of the affable Thurber and the calm "consecration" of Mr. Cleveland.

We take it for granted, therefore, that Mr. Wilson will not interfere with the broad happiness and contentment that marks Mr. Cleveland's happy family of politicians. Having nothing whatever to do but to carry out the president's will and purpose, the members of this happy family could not do otherwise than grow fat and good natured.

We congratulate Mr. Wilson. It is a good appointment. As for Mr. Bissell, having had a vacation of two years, he can now settle down to work with a mind refreshed and invigorated by its long rest.

Congressional Bribery Hinted At.

There appears in a recent issue of The New York Post an editorial which can only be interpreted as a call to the wholesale bribery of the members-elect to the next congress.

Knowing how the goldbugs succeeded with the expiring congress, The Post is anxious that no time should be lost in approaching the men who are just now experiencing their first importance of political triumph.

"A campaign of education," is the modest title suggested by The Post, "with the view of developing a public sentiment on the right side, so strong that it will prevent any more attempts at foolish legislation on the financial question."

"There will be," innocently remarks The Post, "a considerable number of senators and many representatives who are not openly committed on the subject, and whose attitude will be largely governed by the drift of public opinion"—as conveyed through the channels of the Rothschilds.

Then growing more minute, The Post quotes the newly elected Senator McBride, of Oregon, as saying: "I do not wish to make any expression which would limit my entire freedom of judgment and action upon such measures as may be proposed."

"Such a man," continues The Post, "is evidently in a frame of mind to be greatly influenced by what happens between now and the time when he takes his seat. If before the next session opens it is made clear that the silver craze is over and that the people will not stand any more nonsense in the way of financial legislation, the new Oregon senator will be found on the right side."

Now that the way has been opened, impecunious members-elect need not hesitate to drop a postal to the editor of The New York Post, who will see that it reaches the right place. There is no doubt in the world but that a congressman-elect in an interview with duly authorized agents of the gold trust, if he was "in a frame of mind," as indicated, would be largely aided in locating the particular "drift of public opinion," that would be of most advantage to him.

The Pryor Street Paving.

It is to be regretted that the first effort at paving streets with vitrified brick, should have given dissatisfaction to the people interested.

The need of streets so paved as to make smooth drives has been greatly felt in Atlanta. Peachtree made the first innovation by the use of asphalt. Then came Pryor, which called for vitrified brick, and now that the work is about completed, the citizens thereon express deep dissatisfaction.

They point out the fact that the first two blocks laid are of superior brick and superior workmanship; that the rest of the street is but poorly laid, and that the use of the "T" rail keeps the bricks next them continually turned up.

It is to be hopel that the work will be satisfactory before the city finally accepts it. The expenditure of $40,000 is too big a sum not to have to show for it work of which the city may be proud. The citizens of Pryor street, among the most progressive in the city, have submitted to a heavy tax in order that the city might have a first-class street, and they should have work that would be satisfactory to them.

Taking Care of an Industry.

One of the great industries of Massachusetts is the preparation of medical nostrums, warranted on the colored covers ,to cure all diseases of man, woman and child. The same preparation that cures a headache will soothe a scald, or make the hair grow, or even cause the shedding of a new set of teeth. There is no use too diverse that this cure-all won't reach.

Appealing to the incredulity of the sick, these medicines are scattered over the civilized world, bringing in to their proprietors phenomenal fortunes. Even Queen Victoria is said to be a secret victim to patent medicines, which she swallows and drinks with all the avidity of the bush woman in Australia, who has been told that a certain decoction will turn her face white.

Some member of the Massachusetts legislature, whose wife, no doubt, has at home a box full of empty patent medicine bottles, has introduced a bill requiring that hereafter the makers should label them with the formula upon which they were prepared. This would furnish ground for an analysis that would convict those who were imposing bogus goods upon the public.

The Boston Globe bitterly opposes this bill, denouncing it as a "scheme which casts a slur upon the honesty and integrity of a large and justly respected class of our business men." The drift of the article, of course, is that it would seriously interfere with an industry which draws large sums of money into Boston, and is peculiarly commercial in its purpose.

However, we are inclined to agree with The Globe and to say that the proposed legislation is not needed. The people will take care of themselves without the assistance of mischievous legislation of this character.

A Fortune in Sight.

In these days when the want of money is so keenly felt, it must be embarrassing to have a fortune in sight and yet be unable to touch it.

Such is the fate of two young men now in New York city. Their father, William Goettel, who was an Austrian, came to this country many years ago, and amassed a large fortune. In his old age he lived alternately in New York, Zurich and Vienna. He died in an Austrian village, and in his pocket was found his will, by which he divided his property between his wife and two sons. The will, having but two signatures, instead of three, failed of recognition in the Austrian courts, and as the heirs were foreigners, they could not touch the property located in Austria without an established will.

The executors found over $100,000 in the state of New York, and now they have come over here to see what they can do about that. If they get the New York courts to recognize the will, and thus gain the American estate, what influence will that have on the Austrian end of the litigation?

While the courts are thus trying to legalize the status of the heirs they cannot touch a penny of the estate that belongs to them.

The Cuban Situation.

The periodical rising in Cuba, which has just been suppressed, is of no importance save as suggesting the fact that some day Spanish rule must give way to American occupation.

Of late years the Spanish government has realized the fact that its tenure of Cuba was limited, and that the best would have to be made of it. Accordingly every possible item of expenditure that could be charged up against Cuba was so recorded, and the singular spectacle is today presented of a small colony, without organized existence, carrying a public debt of $135,000,000, or a larger sum than that owed by many wealthy and independent nations. Of course, this debt was so placed that in the event of negotiations for annexation to the United States, the Spanish government might be able to pocket that large amount, in addition to the price that would be paid for surrender.

After having governed the island through the iron heel of military rule it was only a few days ago that the Spanish government granted to Cuba a modified form of home rule. The principal feature of the new plan is the establishment of a council of administration, composed of thirty members. Fifteen are to be appointed on royal nomination, and fifteen elected by the voters who elect deputies to the cortes—the latter, however, must have stringent property and educational qualifications. Within the control of this council are to be placed many important matters of local government—public works, the posts and telegraphs, laws respecting agriculture and commerce, public instruction and hygiene. These powers are, to a great extent, nullified by the provision that the captain general may annul any act which he "may deem contrary to the laws or to the general interest of the nation." This obstacle may be overcome, however, by dropping a pretty good bonus into the averted hand of that individual, whose main idea is to return to Spain richer than he left it.

All this will be of no avail, however, for the fact remains and will remain, that the United States is the almost exclusive market for Cuban products. There is no way for the Cuban to climb over the American tariff wall, save by annexation, and reciprocity demands that if we buy liberally from Cuba, that Cuba should buy with equal liberality from us. The economic policy of Spain is to force Cuba to buy from the mother country, rather than from the neighbor who fills her coffers.

The peace of the continent, the dignity of American statesmanship, the safety of our Atlantic and gulf coast cities, all demand that no European nation should be entrenched so closely to our shores. The rounding out and the integrity of American coast defenses will never be complete without possession of Cuba. Our coast cities must be freed from the broils of Cuban conspirators, which will be kept up as long as the island is under Spanish rule.

There is only one way to solve the Cuban question, and the sooner it is done the better.

The silver men can carry the country by organizing their forces, but not otherwise.

If the democratic party expects to win in 1896 it will have to nominate a western man who is known to be for silver, and it will have to make an unequivocal declaration in its platform.

Mr. Mills sat right down the first pass they made at his bond amendment.

The silver men in the senate seem to be full of humor. The result is that the John Sherman gang refuses to take them seriously.

The weather is now warm enough to wilt artificial violets.

The democratic and republican goldbugs of the east are going to do their best to nominate two goldbug candidates next year. The people should see to it that this scheme fails.

Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, will now have a much needed rest.

Everywhere the silver men should organize.

CURRENT COMMENT.

The propriety of women holding office was recognized by Mayor Perry, of Medford, Mass., when he appointed Miss Charlotte Benn and Miss Agnes Hellen as weighers of coal, grain, hay, and straw.

It is sad, but true, that Miss Morton, sister of the secretary of agriculture, is the only person officially and prominently connected with the administration who is able to talk French to members of the diplomatic corps.

John D. Rockefeller has recently lost $1,500,000 on the Monte Cristo mine, but the erection of his little $2,000,000 Adriondack cottage will go on just as if nothing had happened.

B. F. Bachman, an early pioneer of Los Gatos, Cal., who died the other day, was one of the party that discovered the Yosemite valley, in March, 1851.

The will of Mrs. Augusta L. Tabor, the former wife of ex-Senator H. A. W. Tabor, of Colorado, has been filed at Denver. When divorced from Mr. Tabor she was awarded $300,000 alimony. This money she invested to so good advantage that it multiplied several times, so that when she died her possessions were estimated to be worth at least $2,000,000. The will gives to her son, N. M. Tabor, of Denver, one-half the property, the remainder to be equally divided between her five sisters and one brother.

The hard times extend into Canada, and this, together with the fact that the dominion government is no longer helping the Canadian Pacific railroad to pay dividends on its stock, accounts for the unexpected passing of the current dividend. No railroad in North America has been so powerfully assisted by government as this road, and its present failure to make a return to stockholders strikingly sets forth the hard conditions under which the transportation industry now labors.

The princess of Wales is an accomplished skater, and though a grandmother, can still do fancy work on the ice which would delight a professional.

The executors of the P. T. Barnum estate Saturday set apart $500,000 worth of property in Bridgeport to provide at 3 per cent $15,000 of the annuity of $40,000 bequeathed to Mrs. Barnum in her late husband's will. Property in New York will provide the remaining $25,000 per annum. This settles a matter which has been in dispute between Mrs. Barnum and the other heirs since the great showman's death.

THE EXPOSITION.

Columbus Enquirer-Sun: Mr. H. B. Plant, head of the great Plant system of railways and steamship lines, passed through Atlanta a few days ago and talked to a reporter of The Constitution about the Southern railway situation and the exposition. He says that the government of Venezuela has asked him to put on a line of steamships between that country and Tampa. Mr. Plant says the exposition has awakened profound interest in the southern republics, and Mr. B. W. Wrenn, passenger traffic manager of the system, writes President Collier that his Cuban agent reports great interest in the exposition there.

Tattnall Journal: All the world is becoming interested in the Cotton States and International exposition. Atlanta is carrying conviction into every quarter of the globe of its immensity, and winning the official recognition and interest of the crowned heads of Europe and Asia.

Washington Gazette: A great feature of the coming big exposition in Atlanta will be the barbecue pit that will be presided over by Sheriff Callaway, of this county.

RURAL LIFE IN GEORGIA.

Washington Gazette: There is a miller in Tyrone who wanted to send his lady love a note to take her to church. He concluded to send it by her father and not let the old man know he had carried it. One day the old man went to mill, Mr. Miller ground the corn, put the meal in the bag and put the note on top of the meal,t hinking his girl would untie the bag and find the note, but instead the old man went home, untied the bag and dumped the meal in the barrel; the note being the first thing to strike the bottom of the barrel the meal, of course, was on top. When the miller did not receive an answer to his note he was in trouble. Two weeks later, when the girl found the note in the bottom of the barrel, of course she was in trouble.

Calhoun Times: Mr. Bone Hudgins has at his home near town perhaps the oldest grindstone frame to be found in the country. It was made of sound poplar and put in use in 1855 and has been in constant use ever since. The stone is now a great deal smaller than formerly and the frame has decayed at the ground so that it has been several times necessary to move the rest higher up but has not ceased to do service for the past forty years.

Gordon Citizen: 'Squire Dave Johnson says a Texas broncho with a yellow cowboy as driver can just fairly fly. He experienced a thirteen-mile ride in one hour and fifteen minutes while in Texas, which, he says, is too fast for him.

SPRING TIME IN GEORGIA.

Waycross Herald: Colonel Dan Lee, of Floyd's island, Okefenookee swamp, was in the city last Friday night. He comes here once or twice a year to buy ammunition, fishing tackle and other necessaries for life out on the island, and when he does come every one hears him tell about the fun, the fishing and other sports of his isolated life. The colonel informed his friends that now was not a good time for fishing, but that he could catch a barrel of perch in a few moments, and that when he went out fishing he carried a younger brother, whose duty it was to bait his hook as he pulled the writhing, twisting beauties from the water, not having time to perform this task himself. Cut bait is used for perch, bream and cats; bobs for trout and jack. When a turkey is wanted a gun is not used, but the turkeys are run down with a dog. They are so plentiful and tame that they are actually treated as chickens.

Americus Times-Recorder: At last spring weather has dawned upon us. The farmers will proceed to get in their work for another crop. The spring poets as yet have not made their debut. They are awaiting the inspiring dogwood blossoms.

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

A Drowsy Day.

The very wind is lazy,
And faintly—faintly blows;
It cannot find a daisy,
Or rumple up a rose.

The valley—mute and dreaming;
The mountain, misty-blue;
The waveless river streaming—
Stealing away from you.

White clouds like giants drowsing
In far-off azure dells;
The cattle cease their browsing
And stay their tinkling bells.

And life's a mystic weaver
Of dreams that come and go.
In other words—spring fever,
Dear brethren, lays me low!

Delayed on the Route.

Jailer (to colored murderer)—Good news for you! The governor has respited you for thirty days.

Colored Murderer—I doan call dat no good news, when I done made my peace en inwited all my fr'en's ter de hangin'. I wuz due in heaben on Wednesday!

We have it on eminent authority that the humming sounds we hear from over the fields now have no connection with the departure of the blizzard. It seems that the junebugs are abroad on a prospecting tour.

The Doubtful Choir.

The birds are careful how they sing
Of that uncertain maid called Spring;
They have not plumed their feathers yet:—
Can't fool them with one violet;
And so, the rare libretto closes,
Till they are certain of the roses.

And now we are told of wild turkeys in Georgia that are too fat to fly, and are run down by the dogs and by the hundred. We grow in grace and gratitude down this way.

Setting Himself Right.

"Your editorial," said the colonel, "does me a grave injustice, sir!"

"In what way, colonel?"

"In this way, sir: You call me 'merciless,' when, as a matter of fact, I never yet killed a man without first giving him time to pray!"

An author who wrote for the magazines that pay on publication died recently in great poverty, at the advanced age of eighty-four. It would be a good idea for the said magazines to publish his work now, and send his executors a check for his funeral expenses.

A Congressional Obituary.

In Washington he did his best,
But did not very long remain;
Two years in congress—let him rest:
We would not send him back again!

Nearly every rural town in Georgia is getting ready to receive a New England cotton mill. The citizens are on the lookout, and the brass bands are at the depot to welcome them.

A Brighter Outlook.

The prospect brightens to the view,
And soon we'll be serene;
Gold bonds have made the country blue,
But spring will make it green.

Some of the writers who are furnishing the negro dialect for Kate Field's Washington are enough to give the country the jim-jams. Some of their work is as intelligent as that of a blind man operating a type machine.

They're After Her.

The sequel's too bitter
For any one's cup:
The Elbe went down,
And the poets came up!

A humorous Georgia grand jury made this recommendation in their presentments: "We further find that we have done our duty fully, and recommend that our services be handsomely recognized."

SOME GEORGIA STORIES.

Sexton Gorham at the Marietta city cemetery is not a believer in ghosts, but during the many years he has been at work among the dead he has seen two mysterious persons suddenly disappear that astonished him. Eleven years ago he says he was at work one Saturday, and he noticed a man, dressed in black, standing about where the tool box is now. He says he worked on in a short distance from him, and for one hour that mysterious man stood there like a statue. When Mr. Gorham concluded to quit work he placed his tools in his wheelbarrow and started towards the man to put up his tools. When he got in fifteen or twenty yards of the man he looked down to guide his wheelbarrow, and when he looked up again the "man in black" had disappeared. He said it was in an open space where he stood and there was no place for any one to hide. He said he looked all around but he couldn't find him anywhere. Recently Sexton Gorham has had another experience. He said he was coming from the new cemetery to the old, through a drizzling rain, and at a newly made grave he saw a woman dressed in black. He watched her closely and walked towards her to see who it was out on such an inclement day, and when he got very near her he passed around a monument, and when he looked for the "woman in black" again she too had suddenly vanished. He went to where she stood and he could see no tracks and he made a diligent search for her, but nowhere was she visible. Sexton Gorham says it put some "curious feelings" on him and he is not prepared to explain the matter.

Charley Ware, the negro wife murderer who now lies in Hall county jail awaiting the 8th day of next month, has written a song. Like many other songs of negro authorship it is without the "measured melody" of rhyming verse, but it is one of the very best productions showing the characteristic strange, wild strain that runs through the songs that are composed by southern darkies. We append a copy of "Ware's Last Song," which he proposes to have printed and distributed on the day of his execution.

"One day I was wocking along,
The elements open and the love come down.

Chorus—
"I am gont to lay down my life for the Lord,
For the Lord,
For the Lord,
I am gont to lay down my life for the Lord.

"You can hender me here but you cannot there,
God is in heaven and will ancer with fire.

"Satin is mad and I am glad,
He lost one soul that he thought he had.

"Satin has got on his airon shoes
If you dont mind he will slip them on yous.

"Satin is like a snake in the grass,
He is always in some Christian's path.

"Hipicrit, hipicrit, God do spise,
Tung is so slick and will tell lies.

Chorus—
"I am gont to lay down my life for the Lord,
I am gont to lay down my life for the Lord,
For the Lord,
For the Lord,
"I am gont to lay down my life for the Lord."

One of the prominent lawyers of Dawson, aided and abetted by the chief of police, is the main backer of a story that looks fishy, smells fishy, and is fishy. With them and others the relation of a tub, a pair of scales (not fish scales), some water, say twenty pounds (without any sugar), and a five-pound fish is consuming an untold amount of brain tissue in this year of gold bonds. With great earnestness the lawyer proclaims that if a five-pound fish, squirming and swimming, is placed in a tub of water weighing twenty pounds and the entire aggregation weighed the whole will weigh but twenty pounds. The discussion waxed warm and furious Saturday night until the aforesaid lawyer managed to corner a catfish (said to be a native of Calhoun county) and put it in a tub of water on a pair of scales, when lo! the added weight of the fish increased the weight of the tub and water. The lawyer now says that the fish was not a scale fish and was nearly dead. Pending a visit to the seashore he still holds to his fish theory, and this summer will try the experiment with a scale fish fresh from the ocean, squirming and frisking. The community and those interested will take notice and hold their breath until the test is made.

At Nickajack Mr. Charley Stanback, night operator, had quite a novel experience one night last week. The office stove had burned low and he replenished it with coal, and settled himself down to a soothing rest, when, without warning, an explosion (caused by accumulation of gas) took place, blowing the pipe off the stove and filling the room with dense clouds of smoke, soot, cinders, etc. Rubbing his hand over his face to ascertain how much of his head was left, he rubbed on a thick coat of blacking, and attempting to wash it off with cold water, minus soap, he made matters worse. When the agent came next morning to take charge of the office he was horrified to find a red-haired darky manipulating the keys. A brief explanation and a big laugh followed.

THE GOLD BOND BUSINESS.

Butler Herald: We say the "nation's honor" is as much bound to protect the rights of the people as it is to protect the rights of its creditors. We say that there is not scintilla of proof to show that the "nation's honor" is bound to pay the bonds of the nation in gold. The men who bought them have been sharp enough to amass millions of wealth. They know that the bonds which they bought (at a discount) were payable not in gold, but coin—in either gold or silver at the nation's option. These millionaires knew this, and the very fact that they have more than once appealed to congress to make their bonds payable in gold is proof that they did know that the bonds were not payable in gold. A large portion of the bonds now outstanding have been issued in renewal of the bonds first issued, and the large discount at which the first bonds were sold would fully offset any difference between gold and silver. Besides when the bonds were issued our mints were open to both gold and silver and that was notice that our government would pay them in gold or silver at its option. As to the bonds which have been issued not in renewal of the first bonds, we say they have all been issued since congress refused to make them payable in gold, and hence the purchasers of these bonds took them with their eyes open and have no right to claim that they ought to be paid in gold.

Carrol Free Press: The evil effects of the gold standard are not confined to this country. Other gold standard countries, whose people are suffering from its blight, are beginning to awake to its evils and are moving in favor of bimetallism. The German empire has taken steps looking to the recognition of silver as money. The popular clamor on account of the hard times has brought that monarchy to see the evil and take steps to remedy it.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

From Dr. Hawthorne.

Atlanta, Ga., February 28.—Editor Constitution: Is there not an unmistakable significance in the fact that a national convention of women at Washington city, made up substantially of the same material that constituted the recent woman's suffrage convention in this city, devoted a day to the glorification of a dead negro who had been the chief apostle of the infamous doctrine of miscegenation? Does not this notable event forewarn the women of this country of the terrible vortex to which these feminine eulogists would lead them? Do not the utterances of Susan B. Anthony and Rev. Anna Shaw on that occasion, taken in connection with similar deliverances of certain negro orators in a recent meeting in this city, indicate very clearly that miscegenation is a living issue in the politics of this nation, and that at a very early date it will be inserted in the platform of the women suffragists? Is it not time for the manly men and the womanly women of our land to anathematize this mischief-breeding woman's rights craze?

There is nothing that will match the midnight wail of the screech owl but the poetry of some cadaverous, impecunious bard, when he echoes the miseries of a woman who wants to wear her husband's clothes. I suppose that these doleful songsters will now invoke the muses in an effort to bemoan the wrongs of a man who wanted every black man to have a white wife, and every white woman to have a black husband.

No man has the prophetic gift to see the hurtful and shameful complications in which a woman will involve herself when she assumes to be wiser than the God of the Bible. Who can predict the ultimate absurdities into which this peripatetic woman's rights menagerie, headed by Susan B. Anthony, will drift?

I cannot believe that the self-respecting women of Georgia will turn away from such counselors as Miss Helen Howard Gatewood and the noble wife of our noble governor to follow the footsteps of women who belaud a negro for marrying a white wife.

It is refreshing to read the following paragraph from the pen of one of Georgia's most gifted editors:

"The society that applauds a white woman eulogist of a negro whose life was spent in advocating social equality is no better than the negro who is eulogized."

An acquaintance with the people of the south extending through a period of nearly three-score years warrants me in saying that your vigorous and timely article yesterday on "What Does It Mean?" will be overwhelmingly endorsed from Maryland to Texas. No southern newspaper can live and link its destiny to the cause of woman's suffrage. The southern politician who does it will be buried "without benefit of clergy," and epitaphed with the ridicule of his more sensible fellow countrymen. J. B. HAWTHORNE.

Father Kelley on Bishop Becker's Trip.

Editor Constitution—Will you permit me to correct a few of the misstatements which occur in an article appearing in yesterday's Constitution under the heading, "Called to Rome."

Bishop Becker has gone to Rome simply and solely because every bishop in the United States is bound by law to visit Rome and render an account of his diocese every ten years. The bishop has been to Rome before while he was bishop of Wilmington, Del. It is not the opinion of a large number of the clergy that a new province will be created out of the province of Baltimore. Even if this was contemplated no new diocese could be created in Georgia.

Bishop Becker is not, and never was, a rival to the cardinal. I am honored by the intimate friendship of both these gentlemen and I know whereof I speak.

Bishop Becker did not become a Catholic in Rome. He was received into the church by Rev. Joseph Plunkett at Martinsburg, who died while pastor of Portsmouth, Va. Bishop Becker did not attend the vatican council, because only recently appointed and to a new diocese he did not wish to leave his work. He did not have charge of the religious services—whatever that may mean—in Baltimore during the absence of Archbishop Spalding, but gladly officiated once or twice in those cases where the services of a bishop were required.

Bishop Gibbons was not in Richmond assisting Bishop McGill when Archbishop Spalding died. Bishop Gibbons was sent to Richmond as successor to Bishop McGill after the latter's death. It was at the suggestion of Bishop Becker that Bishop Gibbons was transferred to Richmond as locum tenens until a successor was selected. The fact of Rev. Fr. Henchy leaving the Jesuits and entering the secular priesthood did not cause, occasion or precipitate a trouble between Bishop Becker and the Jesuits. There was a question between Bishop Becker and the Jesuits which was referred to Rome and decided by the propaganda, and Father Henchy had nothing to do with it.

Having had no war, Bishop Becker did not have to make peace with the Jesuits, whom he always esteemed highly, as all right thinking and unprejudiced men do. He gave the Jesuits the college and panit at Macon for other reasons.

BENJAMIN J. KEILEY, V. G.

The First Installment.

From The New York Recorder.

Miss Anna Gould is paying a great installment on that old revolutionary debt to France.

THE PASSING THRONG.

"There is one subject on which I do not hesitate to express an unqualified opinion—one need of the state that should be met promptly," remarked Dr. Frederick Hunter, of Washington, who was registered at the Kimball yesterday, "and that is the need of dormitory facilities out at the School of Technology. I have had two of my boys there and am pretty well informed as to the needs of the school in this respect. The institution is essentially one for the poor boys of the state and yet they are the very ones who will not get the advantages of it unless they are able to secure board at the lowest possible rate. The state could not make a better investment than to build a large dormitory out there. The school is undoubtedly doing the best of work. Without reflecting at all on any of the others, it is my opinion that it is doing more practical good than any of the other educational institutions of the state, unless it be that of the Girls' Normal and Industrial school at Milledgeville. Both of these institutions are on the right line. They are reaching a class of boys and girls who are the material of which the best men and women of the future are to come. For the most part, these are the children of people of small means and it is essential in order to do its best work the school should secure to these board at the lowest possible rate. I understand that there is to some extent the same need at Milledgeville, though it cannot be as great, because while that institution has a dormitory, inadequate though it may be, this School of Technology has none at all. I hope the members of the legislature will recognize this need and will soon provide for such an addition."

"It is very funny to one who knows anything about the situation," said a prominent politician, whose home is in one of the counties of the eleventh district and who was in the city yesterday, "to see and read of the enthusiastic efforts to bolster up the Turner boom by a few of the judge's adherents. The fact of the matter is, and it is pretty generally conceded by even the judge's closest friends, that he is serving his last term in congress. He has succeeded in the past in impressing the voters of his district with the belief that he was not only a friend of the people but was strong politically and that as soon as he aspired to anything beyond the lower house of congress the people of the state would rise en masse and tender it to him on a golden platter. The pitiful vote which he got in the contest for the senate and the knowledge that even a large part of that vote came to him through purely local reasons and through the desire of a number of gentlemen to get him out of the way, has opened the eyes of the people down our way to his political weakness, and that weakness has been increased beyond measure by his action in worshiping the golden calf and in bowing absolutely to the will and the wishes of the man who has wrecked the democratic party. The next congressman from the eleventh district will be some other than Henry G. Turner. If you do any gambling you can bet that and bet safely."

"Of course nobody is surprised at Bissell's resigning from the cabinet and nobody ought to be at all surprised at Wilson's being chosen to take his place," said Mr. Franklin Anderson, of New York. "The real fact is, I presume, that Bissell resigned in order that Wilson could have the place. Not that the postmaster-general cared at all about the matter, for he is a big, easy-going sort of a fellow and I imagine even he has grown frightfully tired of the constant toadyism which the members of the cabinet are compelled to go through with and their absolute loss of identity. Cleveland, however, seems disposed to reward those who represent his particular views and who have stood to him in the fight he is making against the people. Instead of taking men who represent something and who have a constituency at their back, he takes such a man as Ransom, who had been an officeholder for over twenty years and who had been practically repudiated by his own people, and gives him the fat place of minister to Mexico. And now he takes Wilson, who has been one of his chief lieutenants in wrecking the democratic party, into the cabinet. But I presume he had to do that, for no self-respecting democrat of convictions could have been found who would go into such a plitical household."

Hon. C. G. Gray, of Houston county, is one of the practical business men of the present legislature, a man who made a reputation for his legislative and business sense at the last session. He comes from the center of the great peach industry—Fort Valley; and just now he is decidedly enthusiastic over the outlook for fruit during the coming year.

"When the fruit begins to ripen, if you will come down with me, I will show you the prettiest sight in the world," said he, enthusiastically, yesterday. He was here attending to some business at the capitol. "Yes," he continued, "if nothing happens, Fort Valley will be 'right in the heart of the city,' as the boys say, this year. You all may have complained of your cold weather up here, but let me tell you the cold and the snow have been godsends to the fruit crop, and that means a good many thousands of dollars to Georgia. The cold weather at this time of the year holds back the trees and prevents their being injured by the late frosts. If it should be that we have no more cold weather at all, the result will be a most bountiful fruit crop, and one in which the entire state can rejoice."

"Is much money being invested in fruit properties these days?"

"Yes; a great deal. We have, as you know, at Fort Valley, a great deal of western money invested, and scarcely a week passes without bringing visitors who are prospecting. The chances for profit in this industry are great. The Fort Valley region has demonstrated that it is, perhaps, the best peach country on the face of the earth, and, if things go our way this year, we will have peaches in quality unequaled, and in sufficient quantity to bring a good deal of money to Georgia."

"I suppose every man is inclined to believe that his home is the best place on earth—that is, if he is prosperous," said Senator Long, who represents the thirtieth senatorial district in the present upper house, "but nobody could be more strongly convinced than we people in Elbert that that is the garden spot of the earth. We are down here," he continued, "to confer with the state exposition commission about the exhibit which we propose to make in the state building. Our county has gone ahead in a practical way to prepare for that exhibit. We are in earnest in the matter, and propose that there shall be nothing lacking in the proper presentation of Elbert's resources. The committee which has been appointed to secure the material for the exhibit is meeting with the heartiest and most enthusiastic encouragement from all of the industries and all of the people of the county. All we need is the space; we will do the rest."

Hon. Otis Thornton, of Union Point, came down from Tate yesterday, and his visit there may result in very material benefit to him. He has a lot of wild land up there which he has never seen. He thinks from an investigation that there is gold in paying quantities on the property.

Hon. E. J. Reagan, representative from Henry, was in the city yesterday on legal business.

Rev. J. H. Johnston, ex-senator from the thirty-ninth district, was at the Aragon yesterday.

Hon. J. H. Pitman, of Troup, and Hon. Tom Crenshaw, of Spalding, spent yesterday in the city.

Two well known eclectic physicians, Dr. J. G. Caldwell, of Monroe county, and Dr. W. V. Robertson, of Morgan, are here attending the commencement of the Eclectic Medical college.

Hon. R. U. Thomason, ex-representative from Morgan, came up from Madison yesterday on business.

TALK OF THE TOWN.

An area of charming cooks is dawning upon us.

The new civilization, the new culture places alongside of the accomplishments of dancing, music making, painting, beautifying the art of cooking. It is the latest fad in Atlanta. The charming young women of our best families, the young ladies who are in evidence at the germans and who relieve the fatuity of the tea party, are adding to their many other charms the ability to cook, not only gracefully, but well.

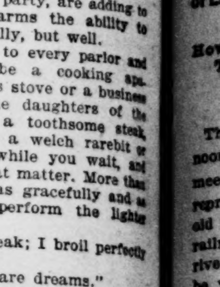
A popular auxiliary to every parlor and drawing room will be a cooking apparatus, a decorative gas stove or a businesslike chafing dish. The daughters of the household will broil a toothsome steak, poach an egg, brown a welch rarebit or fry a piece of ham while you wait, and while you talk, for that matter. More than that, they will do it as gracefully and as winsomely as they perform the lighter duties of society.

"Will you have a steak; I broil perfectly delicious steaks;" or

"My welch rarebits are dreams."

"Oh, let me make you some hash. It will be a symphony."

What could better relieve the ordinary drawing room conversation than the delightful activity of a gracious young lady engaged in the kindly task of composing a delicious lunch for you. Picture her bending solicitously over the steak to see it is cooked enough! Or serving with her own dainty hands the delights that she has baked with her own chafing dish.



For my own part, I connot conceive of a more interesting or more useful fad. It is well enough for every woman to know how to cook, not that she will ever have to put the knowledge to a practical use, but it is a housewifely accomplishment that no woman should be without.

Cooking as a permanent occupation does not hold out many allurements. But as a pastime—as an art to be used for one's own pleasure at one's own will, it is more to be desired than the ability to paint, to embroider or to deal musically with the piano. In these effete days our girls need new diversions. They grow surfeited with teas and dances and theater parties and receptions, and the weary gamut of social affairs, and they gladly embrace the cooking school.

Of all the fads or passing experiments that could have seized the attention of Atlanta's young ladies, I can't call to mind one that should receive more hearty encouragement than this one, and for many reasons. Let the girls cook.

There is a practical side to the question.. The tendency of the times is toward organization. Every form and kind of labor are forming unions. The coming years will see even the elevator men organized. The cooks' union will be one of our established organizations. There may be a strike. Some fine morning in July—or some other month—several thousand families will wake up hungry and—no cook. There is a strike.

Then the young women will rise to the emergency. Fragrant breakfasts, with many dainty touches that the inartistic hand of a paid cook could not produce, will smoke upon the table. Poetic waffles, coffee for the gods, soft, white biscuits—the picture is too alluring.

One of the best features of the new fad is, I am reminded, that we will hear no more of the deadly pies and the adamantine biscuits that our women have always been reputed to make.

There is a fallacy in the north that southern trains are lamentably slow as regards speed. A New York drummer told a story to a newspaper man the other day in which this idea was illustrated.

"I heard of a drummer," said he, "who got on the train at Atlanta to go to New Orleans. He had a dog that he was very fond of, but the conductor wouldn't let him carry it into the coach.

"'I suppose you'll let me tie him on to the rear coach, then,' said the drummer.

"'Oh, yes,' said the conductor derisively, 'do that by all means, but,' he added, 'I shoudn't guarantee that you'd have much dog by the time we got good started.'

"'Oh, that's all right; I'm willing to risk that,' he said, and he tied his prized canine to the rear coach. The conductor spoke to the engineer about it and it was agreed that the train should do some of the swiftest running of its history. It fairly flew until the first station was reached. Then the conductor came around with a smile to where the drummer was sitting and asked about the dog.

"'Oh, he's all right,' said the drummer carelessly and continued his reading. The conductor went back and saw that the animal was trotting along behind without effort, the rope hanging slackly. He gave the cue to the engineer and some magnificent running was the result. A few miles further down the conductor came around to the drummer and said: 'Where's your doggie now?' 'He's keeping up,' said the drummer.' The two walked back to the rear end, but there was no dog. The rope was trailing along behind. The conductor smiled triumphantly. The drummer laughed easily.

"'By jove, he's gnawed his rope and gone on ahead, and sure enough it was true. When the junction was reached there sat the dog patiently waiting for his master."

This is the way some of the drummers while away the hours.

The festive mardi gras pilgrims commenced to return yesterday. It was like the periodical return from the prize fighting carnival, except the crowd was different.

The Bazoo band of the Norfolk Light Artillery Blues was among the returning crowds. The Light Artillery Blues, about sixty strong, and accompanied by about sixty Norfolk citizens, came in at 11:40 o'clock. For nearly an hour they made things lively around the depot. The band was as energetic and as noisy as ever, in spite of the gayety through which it had recently passed. The tones of the Bazoos were unimpaired and for several minutes the depot rang with the unique music. The union depot looked military and sounded like the Chinese theater.

"I want to tell you that the governor made a great hit when he appointed Miss Dortch as assistant state librarian," said Mr. W. C. Cousins yesterday. "That large and elegantly furnished room occupied by the state library has always needed the charm and grace of a woman to properly set it off and after spending awhile there now one is so impressed with the eternal fitness of things as to wonder why this condition of affairs has been so long in materializing. Miss Dortch has mastered all the details of her work and the ease and readiness with which she answers all inquiries excites admiration. Her appointment to this office will do more towards promoting the sentiment in favor of women holding public offices in Georgia than have all the woman's rights conventions that have assembled since the foundation of this republic. I would not care to have Aunt Susan know I say this but one actual experiment outvalues a thousand theories, particularly so if the experiment is made with a woman."

SEEN AT THE SHOPS.

What the Southern Railway Will Do If Not Driven from Atlanta.

A PAY ROLL OF MORE THAN $50 000.

At Present the Pay Roll Is More Than $25,000.

SPLENDID SHOPS OF THE GREAT RAILWAY

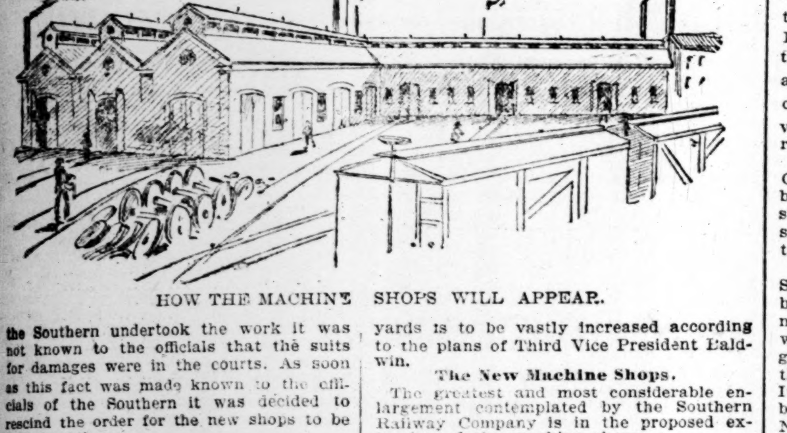
How the Company Proposes to More Than Treble the Capacity of Repair Work. Description of the New Shops.

There was a conference yesterday afternoon between the committee from the mass meeting of citizens and the attorneys who represent the parties filing suit against the old East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad, the purpose of which was to arrive at some plan by which the suits can be withdrawn.

The history of the trouble is familiar to every reader of the local newspapers.

Four years ago there were many suits for damages filed in the superior court of Fulton county against the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad by property owners who have lots in the neighborhood of the shops of the railroad company. The suits aggregate an amount reaching nearly $100,000.

When the Southern bought the East Tennessee it was decided to greatly improve and enlarge the shops in this city. The plans for the enlargement were all drawn up and were placed in the hands of an engineer in charge of the construction of the new shops. At the time that the Southern undertook the work it was not known to the officials that the suits for damages were in the courts. As soon as this fact was made known to the officials of the Southern it was decided to rescind the order for the new shops to be built in Atlanta.


HOW THE MACHINE SHOPS WILL APPEAR.

The Southern has extensive shops in Knoxville for the western system and it was preferable with the officials to carry the business that is done by the shops here to that city than to assume such risks as the impending suits held over the plans to enlarge the shops in this city.

When it was told in The Constitution first that the Southern had determined to call a halt in the work on the shops here until the suits could be satisfactorily adjusted there was great indignation manifested by the mechanics who depend on the shops for their support and living, and a meeting was held to call upon the Chamber of Commerce and the city council to aid in inducing the litigants to withdraw their suits against the road for alleged damages to their property by the closing of certain streets by the enclosure of the shops.

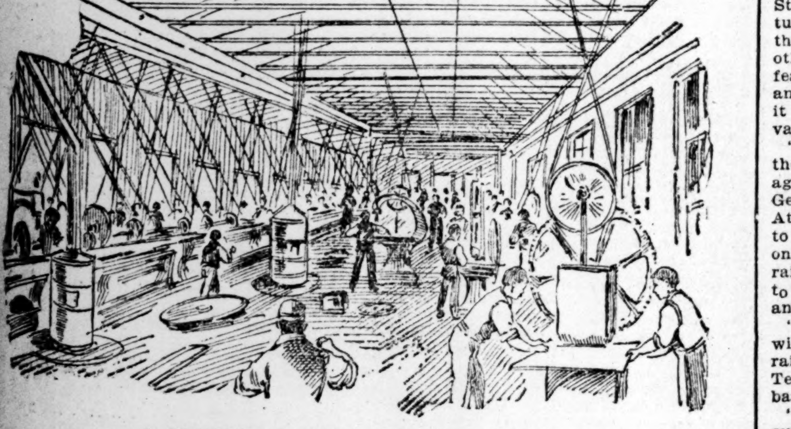
There was a mass meeting held and largely attended, at which a committee was appointed to confer with the litigants and see if they would not be willing to withdraw their suits that the Southern might preceed with the work of the enlargement of the shops here. The meeting was a most harmonious and successful one, and the enthusiasm displayed served to remind one of the old Atlanta spirit so famous throughout the south.

The special committee appointed by Chairman Stewart F. Woodson held a meeting day before yesterday and decided to confer with the attorneys that represent the parties that have brought suit against the railroad for alleged damages.

It was thought best to talk the matter over with the attorneys for the reason that they will have to first be consulted before any of the suits can be withdrawn.

Yesterday evening was the time fixed for the conference between the attorneys representing the suitors and the committee for the mass meeting.

The conference was a very successful one and harmony prevailed. It was decided to hear from the counsel for the litigants. The attorneys who represent all of the suitors are Colonel George S. Thomas, who has been chiefly instrumental in bringing the suits; Colonel Broyles, who represents a few of the suitors, and the Walker Brothers, who are attorneys for one or two of the suitors.


A GLIMPSE INSIDE THE MACHINESHOPS.

These were all present at the conference inuand all of them made statements indicating that they were in sympathy with the movement for an amicable adjustment of the differences between their clients and the railroad company. They all said that they would communicate with their clients and see what could be done looking to an adjustment of the troubles on the line that has been indicated by the appeals of the representative citizens of Atlanta at the recent mass meeting which was so largely attended and so truly representative of the pride and pluck of Atlanta.

As soon as the clients can be seen by the attorneys and an understanding reached they will again appear before the committee from the mass meeting and something definite will be done looking to the removal of the suits from the docket as rapidly as possible in order that the Southern railway may at once resume work on the new shops in this city, which was undertaken several months ago before the pending suits were known to the officials of the railroad.

A Considerable Enterprise.

There is not a more considerable enterprise in the city of Atlanta than the shops of the Southern railway.

Located out on the hills and slopes of the western suburbs of the city, the average citizen has no means of realizing how extensive are the machine shops and repairing factories of this railroad.

The shops have between 300 and 500 hands employed all the time on an average, and the average monthly payroll is the considerable sum of $25,000.

This money is turned into the channels of the city's trade each month of the year.

It goes a long way towards making the industrial interests of Atlanta what they are today, and the city could ill afford to have the shops removed from here.

There are nearly 5,000 souls dependent upon the shops for their support, meaning that the shops increase the population of the town this amount.

According to the plans of the Southern Railway Company for the enlargement and improvement of the shops, the increase of the number of hands employed will be three-fold.

There will be a thousand hands put to work in the shops.

The payroll in each month will in consequence, be about three times what it is now, and will run up to nearly $75,000.

The cost of the improvements will be $50,000 turned loose immediately in the arteries of the local trade.

Something of the Enlargements.

In the mere construction of the shops there would be a vast number of laborers put to work—men who may at the present time be out of employment in the city.

Then after the shops are constructed the force of hands regularly at work therein will be about 1,000.

The capacity of the shops will be increased to three times the present capacity.

Three engines can be turned out to where there is one turned out at present.

Vast improvements will be made in the woodworking department, and four coaches can be repaired and repainted where there is one turned out at the present capacity of the shops.

In addition to this there will be a large storeroom erected here capable of supplying the entire western system, and Atlanta will be made the headquarters of the system in this respect.

The number of tracks entering the shopyards is to be vastly increased according to the plans of Third Vice President Baldwin.

The New Machine Shops.

The greatest and most considerable enlargement contemplated by the Southern Railway Company is in the proposed extension of the machine shops.

At present the machine shops are the largest of any railroad in this region of the south. They have a great capacity for work, and are known to the railroad world of the entire south. Under the control of the old East Tennessee the machine shops at Atlanta were frequently called on to do repair work for the Memphis and Charleston division and sometimes many other branches of the system, owing to the superiority of the work turned out here.

How much greater will be the scope of usefulness of the machine shops when the space is increased more than three times what is now accommodating the machinery of the plant, and when the machinery is to be improved to a wonderful degreee, securing all of the latest and best apparatus for the successful and scientific manipulation of such an enterprise.

The building which now houses the machine shops is quite spacious and is filled with excellent machinery in all the pursuits known to the art of making and repairing boilers and steam engines, repairing driving wheels, fitting up flues in boilers, renovating old tenders, putting new steel tires on locomotive and car wheels, etc.

But the new building for the extension in this particular branch of the shops will give three times the space. The new building is to be added to the old one with same elevation, but it will give floor space twice that of the old shop building. It will be erected at the southern end of the old shop building and will form an "L" shaped building when the whole is finished.

The new building will have a much broader floor space than the present building, and will have to be covered with a roof showing three gables at the ends on account of the width. It will stretch more than one hundred feet eastward from the southern end of the old building.

The machine shops are to be fitted up with the latest and most improved order of machinery, the company sparing no expense in the equipment of the new shops.

The Blacksmith Department.

The blacksmith department at the shops where much of the iron work is done in the furnaces and blasts will also be enlarged to a capacity three times that which now marks the service to the company.

The number of blasts will be increased three times and the number of hands employed will be increased in the same ratio.

Mr. Hudson's Good Work.

The shops of the old East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia became famous under the guidance of Master Mechanic W. H. Hudson, who was retained as master mechanic by the Southern railway when the latter purchased the property along with all the properties of the old East Tennessee.

Mr. Hudson is one of the most skilled mechanics in the railway shops of the country. He is a splendid disciplinarian in addition to his practical knowledge and training in the work that is done in the shops of railroads, and alll of the men who work under him are held close to him by the genuine respect and admiration they have for him.

There has never been any trouble at the shops of the Southern, nor when they belonged to the East Tennessee so long as Mr. Hudson has been in charge.

To the efforts of Mr. Hudson and his ambition in his work are due the congratulations of the company for having so greatly enlarged the scope of usefulness of the shops to the railroad. He has caused the shops here to turn out far more work and more classes of work than any of their rival shops in this section of the country.

A visit to the grounds and a close study of the great scope of the Southern's shops certainly show how great would be the disaster if the shops were removed from this city to some other point along the line of the western system of the Southern railway.

A CUNNING STROKE

The Seabord Air-Line Made in Attacking the Proposed Boycott.

EX-GOVERNOR BULLOCK'S VIEWS GIVEN

He Says the State Always Held That the Lessee of the W. & A. Should Not Discriminate Against Any Railroad.

The Seaboard Air-Line seems to be playing winning cards in the little game of boycott recently started by the Southern Railway and Steamship Association.

Not for a long time has there been so shrewd a bit of litigation instituted in the local courts as that by which the Seaboard seeks to put a stop to the boycott of the associated roads of the south.

The fight is made against but one of the associated roads, the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis, and the Seaboard does not put itself in the attitude of taking any consideration of the association at all, the injunction restraining the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis from the boycott being based upon the plea that the contract for traffic arrangements between these two roads will be violated if the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis engages in the boycott of the association.

It is well remembered what trouble the Seaboard Air-Line had in gaining entrance to the city and the connecting facilities of the roads already established here.

It is known that the first survey was to have brought the road into the city over the right of way of the Georgia railroad, but that it was prevented from carrying out this scheme by an injunction gained by the Georgia railroad in the courts.

Then it was that the Seaboard went to the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis to make terms for the privilege of using its terminal facilities here. Such arrangements were made and the Seaboard built a belt line around the entire city, at a very great cost, tapping the terminals of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis near the Van Winkle gin and machine shops two or three miles from the union passenger depot. In the contract with the Seaboard Air-Line the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis agreed that it would always under any circumstances grant the Seaboard as advantageous and beneficial rates in traffic relations as it would any other railroad.

It is easy to see that if the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis entered the boycott against the Seaboard at the instance of the Southern Railway and Steamship Association it would violate the contract it has with the Seaboard.

It was a great play on the part of the Seaboard to ignore the association and bring suit against the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis. The direct contract with this road enabled the Seaboard to get a hold on the association indirectly, that it might have never gained otherwise. It is making no fight on the association, but, if successful in its fight against the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis, it will easily whip out the boycott, for, if a perament injunction can be gained against one line, of course, the other lines of the association will not suffer by refusing traffic treaties with the Seaboard. If they were to do so, they would be standing in their own light, while the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis walked off with a great deal of business gained by its relations with the Seaboard. The injunction would thus prove a blessing in disguise to the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis.

A Sensational Feature.

The sensational feature of the injunction prayed for by the Seaboard is the fact that is brought out when it is shown that the act of the Georgia legislature, in accordance with which the Western and Atlantic was leased to the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis, positively stipulates that the lessee shall at all times grant to each and every railroad the same favors in the matter of traffic dealings that it grants to all other lines, and that there shall never be any discrimination against any one line or in favor of any combination of railways.

In the light of this requirement in the lease of the Western and Atlantic it is easy to see that the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis, as lessee, cannot ever enter a boycott against any railroad.

Ex-Governor Bullock is, perhaps, better acquainted with the origin of this requirement in the lease act than any one else, the original lease act having been shaped under his direction.

It is interesting to know that ex-Governor Bullock gives it as his opinion that if the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis, as lessee of the Western and Atlantic, should ever engage in a boycott against any railroad at is connecting points, the state of Georgia, under the terms of the lease, could cause the lessee to forfeit all claim to the property.

What Ex-Governor Bullock Says.

Speaking along this line to a Constitution representative ex-Governor Bullock said yesterday, in reply to a query:

"Yes, I have read the report of King & Spaulding's application and Judge Lumpkins' action on the so-called boycott. I think the point is well taken and will be sustained on final hearing.

"The clause in the original lease of the State road, made now a quarter of a century ago, was inserted by me, requiring the line kept open on equal terms to all other roads at connecting points. The same feature seems to be in the present lease, and any refusal by the lessees to recognize it would be good cause for the state to vacate the lease.

"From the earliest days of railroads in the state it has been our policy to encourage their conctruction. The building of the Georgia road from Augusta to Athens and Atlanta was induced by the state and given to it in the authority to issue bank notes on a liberal basis against the value of the railroad property. The same was true as to the railroad from Savannah to Macon, and as to the road from Macon to Atlanta.

"In those days private capital was unwilling to risk the venture of building a railroad over and through mountains to Tennessee, even with the liberal aid of a bank of issue charter.

"To meet this condition and give an outlet and a western connection for her new roads the good old state, by a direct use of her cash and credit, built the line through and over the mountains to Tennessee, which is now the Western and Atlantic railroad. Having made this fine record as to a liberal public policy it is quite unlikely that she will now permit any corporation to so manage it as to bar out any other line seeking traffic facilities for the benefit of our people. Georgia has always been wide awake to the best interest of her people in aiding them with works of great public improvement to be impartially administered for their benefit, and she will never permit unjust discriminations, especially in the use of her own property."

What Will Be Done.

The temporary injunction against the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis is to hold until the 9th instant, at which time the plaintiff is to appear and show cause why the injunction should not be lasting.

This, the 1st of March, was the day set apart for the boycott to take effect.

What is to be the outcome since matters have taken the latest turn is the interesting question.

For any case of nervousness, sleeplessness, weak stomach, indigestion, dyspepsia, try Carter's Little Nerve Pills. Relief is sure. The only nerve medicine for the price in the market.

35 NEW DOCTORS.

The Graduating Exercises of the Eclectic Medical College Last Night.

DEGREES CONFERRED BY DR. THOMAS

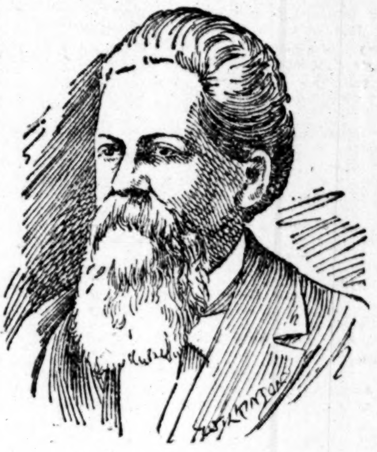
Thirty-Five Young Physicians Licensed to Practice—Mr. Bealer's Address. Honors Awarded.

Thirty-five young physicians were added to the medical fraternity on the stage at DeGive's last night.

The graduating exercises of the fifty-fifth annual session of the Georgia College of Eclectic Medicine and Surgery was the occasion which marked this large addition to the profession.

The thirty-five young applicants for the degree of doctor of medicine occupied seats on the platform last night in addition to the members of the faculty. In the audience they recognized the familiar faces of their friends and quite a number of smiles were exchanged.

Dr. A. G. Thomas, the president of the college, announced the different features of the programme, and this he did in his graceful and characteristic manner, imparting an added charm to the exercises.


DR. A. G. THOMAS,
Who Gave Thirty-five Young Physicians Their Diplomas Last Night.

Mr. Alex W. Bealer, the orator of the evening, was introduced as a young journalist who had already achieved an extensive reputation in his chosen field and as an orator who stood the peer in eloquence of any young man of his age in the south.

In his brief but eloquent speech Mr. Bealer made a decided hit. He said a number of bright things at the expense of the young doctors and repeated a humorous selection in rhyme that fairly convulsed his large audience.

Diplomas Presented.

The next feature of the programme was the presentation of diplomas by Dr. Thomas, the president of the college.

As the name of each young doctor was called he arose from his seat and came forward. The audience was in splendid humor and each member of the class was liberally applauded.

The degree of doctor of medicine in behalf of the college was conferred by Dr. Thomas upon the following young gentlemen:

Ed C. Bennette, West Virginia; Lawrence B. Bond, West Virginia; T. B. Brindley, Alabama; Joseph R. Buchan, Georgia; B. C. Chalker, Georgia; Erastus M. Cherry, Tennessee; J. Warrick Clifford, Indiana; Harry E. Dwire, Ohio; Gilbert E. Edgli, West Virginia; Henry L. Eldridge, Florida; J. J. Hinkle, Arkansas; George H. Jones, South Carolina; Joseph F. Johnson, Georgia; Edward A. Lampkin, Georgia; Seaborn Lawrence, Georgia; Joseph D. Lyle, Georgia; T. C. McDaniel,-Georgia; R. LaFayette Miller, Georgia; E. R. Pinkerton, Georgia; John C. Power, Iowa; William J. Roberts, Ohio; Joshua G. Sexton, Georgia; Elias W. Shaffer, Georgia; D. Alexander Shumate, Georgia; Robert H. Smith, Georgia; Stephen D. Spees, Ohio; Magnus F. Stewart, West Virginia; Elzie Berrien Thomas, Georgia; Tom Luther Thomason, Alabama; Joseph M. Tribble, Georgia; William J. Waits, Georgia; John S. Wells, Georgia; Joseph Woodward, Georgia; William B. Yancey, Georgia; Allen H. Miller, Florida.

The honors and prizes awarded to the successful members of the class were next presented by Rev. C. P. Williamson, the pastor of the First Christian church. The speech of Dr. Williamson, though short, was full of happy humor, and was one of the best features of the programme. He announced that the first honor of the class had been awarded to Dr. Elzie Berrien Thomas, who also received a gold medal for scholarship. In the award of the honors, the merit of each member of the class was carefully considered, and several contestants stood in the close neighborhood of the fortunate young man.

The valedictorian of the evening, selected by the members of the class, was next presented to the audience in the person of Dr. Elzie Berrien Thomas. Dr. Thomas reviewed the origin and progress of medical science, and made a graceful impression upon his hearers. His speech was well conceived, and effectively delivered. At the close of his valedictory, in which he bade his classmates a tender farewell, he was greeted with much applause in addition to many hearty congratulations.

MR. A. F. BELLINGRAPH.

A Well-Known Young Atlantian Attaining Fame.

The many friends of Mr. A. F. Bellingrath, of this city, will be pleased to learn of the strides he has lately been making in the industrial world, and the prominence he has attained as an industrial writer.

He has been a regular contributor for The Plumbers' Trade Journal for some time and has furnished that excellent journal many interesting articles about the plumber's trade.

So highly prized are his letters that The Plumbers' Trade Journal gives them editorial praise in almost every issue and seriously complains because other trade papers copy them without giving credit.

Mr. Bellingrath is the talented son of Mr. Bellingrath, of the firm of Hunnicutt & Bellingrath, the well known plumbers of this city. He is one of the most popular men of the city, and is certain to reap abundant success in his chosen line of work.

IT HAS BEEN ORDERED SOLD.

More About the Plymouth Rock Pants Company's Troubles.

The stock of the local agency of the Plymouth Rock Pants Company, has been ordered sold on March 12th, to satisfy the attachments that have been levied on it. This order was granted yesterday by Judge Lumpkin. In the meantime those who have suits which have not been delivered may redeem them upon paying all of the amounts due on them.

A portion of the money realized on the stock will go towards making good some of the checks endorsed by C. S. Sykes, who was the local manager at the time of the check passing. He used every precaution to protect his endorsements when he found that the company had failed.

The Modern Way

Commends itself to the well-informed to do pleasantly and effectually what was formerly done in the crudest manner and disagreeably as well. To cleanse the system and break up colds, headaches and fevers without unpleasant after effects, use the delightful liquid laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs.

TEN MEN CHOSEN

And Manager Knowlas Is Still On the Hunt.

FRED PFEFFER'S PETITION READ

He Is Fined $500 and Allowed to Play with Louisville This Season. Appointment of Umpires.

Manager Knowles had an informal talk with the members of the local board yesterday, and outlined to them the makeup of his team so far as it has been secured.

He has not, by any means completed his work yet but he has strings on several good men, and the next few days will, in all probability, find his team practically complete.

"Just at present," said he last evening, "I am endeavoring to secure two reliable, substantial pitchers, and a couple of hard-hitting outfielders. We will have several young pitchers for trial, as these days the best results many times are attained through developing youngsters in the pitching department. Of the men that have been signed, I have every reason to expect the best results. Archie Wilson is an Eastern League catcher who is an all-round, splendid man. He has done excellent work, is a good hitter and thrower a heavy catcher and a man who is able to stand any amount of punishment and work. He will be assisted in the catching department by Frank Armstrong, familiarly known as 'Reddy,' who played with Charleston in this league, and afterwards, I believe, was with Louisville.

"We have five infielders including myself. The others are Thomas Delehanty, a brother of the famous Philadelphia player, who was badly wanted by Manager Morton in the Eastern League, by several Western League clubs as well as by two or three clubs in the Southern League. He is a second baseman, but can play any infield place and is said to be a fast youngster with good hitting qualities. Then Al Marshall of this city, whom I am lead to believe is a very promising ball player, has been signed. You probably know more about him than I do, but I know that a good many people have spoken to me about his ability, and I am lead to believe that he is a good man. In Leo Smith I believe I have the best shortstop in the league. I do not want to appear in the attitude of doing any bragging, but I know this man, have seen him play for several years, and know that he is regarded as one of the best infielders in the Eastern League. He is a valuable man to a team, being steady, a good hitter, and possessed of a splendid baseball head. The fifth of the infielders is John McDade, a youngster who has made quite a reputation in and around New York, and who is regarded by judges as a fast man and a comer. If McDade comes anywhere near his recommendation, he will be a fixture. For the outfield I have secured Pat Friel, about whom a great deal has been said in the sporting papers, and who is a good fielder, good hitter and a fast man on the bases. Friel had several offers but I was fortunate in striking him just at the right time, and I believe you will find him a good man.

"As I said, I have lines out for two other outfielders and, perhaps, in a day or two will be able to tell you who they are. As for the pitching department I cannot as yet tell you much. We have signed two pitchers, but this does not, by any means represent what has been done in this line. The two are Fred Schmidt who has done some excellent work in the past and who I hope will, under the new rules, show up well. The other is Ed Wood, a youngster from Philadelphia whom I saw work in the cage there, and who is recommended by some of the leaguers who have seen his work as a very promising youngster. I'll be able however, to give you cemething definite about pitchers in a day or two. If I succeed in securing one man whom I am after I will have the star pitcher of the league."

It is understood that one or two of the men who are being sought for are now held by National League clubs, and will be secured through a farming-out process. Whether that is true or not, Manager Knowles will make every possible endeavor to make the club strong in this very necessary department.

"Necessarily" said the manager, "we will have to experiment some before we get the team just as it should be, but our intention is to do that experimenting during the preliminary exhibition games. We will have several weeks of hard practice and I believe that during that time we will be able to find the weak spots and to put the team in first-class shape. Certainly some of the material which I have is excellent, and I have strong hopes of being able to give Atlanta a winning team."

Manager Knowles is not at all inclined to claim the earth. He is a practical baseball man and a practical business man; he is capable and energetic and is determined to give Atlanta the best team in his power. He has made a very favorable impression upon all who have met him.

Ted Sullivan Here.

Ted Sullivan passed through Atlanta yesterday on his way to Texas. There seems, from what he says, to be a little trouble at the Dallas end of that league and he is going down to try and straighten the matter out.

"Dallas hasn't yet secured a manager," said he, "and they have sent for me to help them. It ought to be one of the best cities in the Texas League. By the way, I see your man has got Leo Schmidt and that boy Delehanty. I have seen both of them play and I think he has made a hit in getting them."

PFEFFER PLAYS AGAIN.

Has to Pay a Fine of $500 and Is Confined to Louisville.

New York, February 28.—The following are the names of the men selected by the baseball magnates to act as umpires for the coming season: McDonald, Keefe, Lynch, McQuade, Emslie and Betts. There is one more to be appointed. It caused great surprise when it became known that Hurst was not appointed. A petition was sent to the meeting asking for his appointment.

The season schedule was promulgated.

Secretary Young, after the meeting adjourned, read to the newspaper men the following letter:

"N. E. Young—I respectfully petition the National League, through you, to recommend to the national board of arbitration the removal of my disabilities and that I be restored to good standing in said league. I am willing personally or by the president of the Louisville Baseball Company to appear before your honorable body at any time you may name and I hereby pledge my allegiance to the national agreement. Very respectfully,

"FRED PFEFFER.

"February 27, 1895."

The secretary then read from the minutes the following.

"At a meeting of the national board of professional baseball clubs held in New York city February 28, 1895, a recommendation was presented by the National League and American Association of Professional Baseball Clubs in convention assembled requesting the decree of ineligibility imposed on Mr. Fred Pfeffer by the national board at a meeting held in New York on December 22, 1894, be reconsidered.

"This board, in compliance with such a recommendation and holding in great respect the large number of petitions and personal appeals made in Mr. Pfeffer's behalf, has by a unanimous vote agreed to remove the disability imposed on Mr. Pfeffer on the following conditions:

"This board in removing Mr. Pfeffer's disability assigns him to the Louisville baseball club for the season of 1895, and he will during said season be ineligible to play with any club, member of any league or association, identified with the national agreement, except said Louisville club. Mr. Pfeffer is also required to pay to the secretary of the National League the sum of $500, said amount to be paid in semi-monthly installments during the playing season of 1895. Any failure to comply with this requirement will render Mr. Pfeffer ineligible to play with said Louisville club, notice of such ineligibility to be promulgated at the discretion of the chairman of this board."

A rule has been adopted that any club convicted of paying any fine imposed upon a player by the umpire shall be fined a sum ten times the amount of the fine paid for the player.

Adjourned until November.

Brooklyns Start for Savannah.

New York, February 28.—Brooklyn's baseball club started for Savannah this afternoon on the steamer Nacoochee. The men were all feeling like spring colts, Manager Foutz said, and he expects good results from the preliminary training in the south. The team will remain in Savannah until March 20th, when a change of base will be made to Augusta. During the sojourn in the south they will play six games each with the Washington and Pittsburg league teams. Three of the games with the Senators will be played in Savannah and three in Charleston. The Sooty City aggregation, commanded by Manager Mack, will be tackled three times in Savannah and on the same number of occasions in Augusta. The Bridegrooms will remain south until near the time for the regular opening games of the league.

Chicagos Bound for Galveston.

Chicago, February 28.—Captain Anson and his baseball team, which will represent Chicago in the National League contest this season, left this city today for Galveston, where they will put in six weeks practicing. Weekly match wames will also be played with the Louisville club at Houston, the first game being scheduled for March 5th.

New Orleans Races.

New Orleans, February 28.—First race, five furlongs, selling, Black Ball won, Flush second, Brevity third. Time, 1:07.

Second race, six furlongs, selling, Layon won, Ed Brown second, Jim T. third. Time, 1:25.

Third race, six furlongs, selling, Guard won, Merritt second, Charter third. Time 1:20¼.

Fourth race, one mile, selling, Terrapin won, Nero second, Philopena third. Time, 1:49¾.

Fifth race, seven furlongs, selling, Miss Clark won, Ixion second, Dave Pulsifer third. Time, 1:35½.

CAPTAIN CODY DEAD.

Warrenton's Brave Ex-Marshal Passes Over the River.

Captain Ed S. Cody, a popular and well known citizen of Warrenton, died at the residence of Mr. J. H. Milner on Markham street, yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

The deceased was about forty-eight years old.

He was a native of Warren county and was for a number of years marshal of Warrenton. He entered the war when scarcely seventeen years of age and served with distinction until the surrender. Captain Cody came to Atlanta during the latter part of last December, and at the time of his death was residing with his daughter in West End. He had been in bad health for several days, but was not ill enough to be confined to his bed.

A day or two ago he paid a social visit to his friend, Mr. E. T. Hundley, and while there was taken suddenly ill. Everything that medical attention and tender nursing could do was done for the gentleman, but he gradually grew worse until death came.

Captain Cody was known all over Georgia as a brave and chivalrous man. His heart went with his friendship and his life was at all times a ready sacrifice for those to whom it was given.

He spurned any semblance of advantage over an adversary and was ever ready to repair a wrong and forget an injury. There was a delicacy and sensitiveness about his nature that typified princely manhood.

The remains will be carried to Warrenton today, where they will be interred by the side of the wife of the deceased, who died some time last year.

RECOVERED HIS LAP ROBE.

Bailiff Conneff Espies His Property Hanging on a High Fence.

It was two weeks ago, or more, just when a lap robe was most needed, that Bailiff Conneff's was stolen out of his buggy.

Yesterday morning he saw a lap rope hanging on a fence owned by Harris Zachry, a negro. Zachry said that he had purchased it from a negro who was tall and slim. Bailiff Conneff went out upon a search for the tall, slim purloiner of lap robes, and took Zachry along to identify him. Zachry pointed out Jim Singleton as the man who sold him the robe and Singleton was arrested. Singleton denies the accusation and says that he never saw Zachry before. Both negroes were bound over yesterday afternoon.

ARE YOU DEAF?

DON'T YOU WANT TO HEAR?

THE AURAPHONE will help you if you do It is a recent scientific invention to assist the hearing of any one not BORN deaf. When in the ear it is invisible, and does not cause the slightest discomfort. It is to the ear what glasses are to the eye, an ear spectacle. An experienced Aurist will be at the Kimball House, Atlanta, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Feb. 20, 21 and 22, from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., where they can be tested FREE OF CHARGE.

THE NEW YORK AURAPHONE COMP'Y.
716 Metropolitan Bldg., Madison Sq. N. Y.

MANTELS.

Don't forget us when you are looking for Mantels. We carry a large stock. We are cutting the life out of prices, and we are doing the Mantel business. Our leaders at $15 and $25 turn down the earth for beauty, style, finish and price. Rhodes, Snook & Haverty Furniture Co., 6 Peachtree St

STILSON-COLLINS
JEWELRY CO.,
55 Whitehall St.,
Make a specialty of reliable and standard goods.

Maier & Berkele
Jewelers.
WATCHES,
DIAMONDS,
JEWELRY,
Cut Glass and Sterling Silver Ware.
31 WHITEHALL ST.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

AT WHOLESALE BY THE TRADE GENERALL.

MAY VOTE ON BONDS.

The Sentiment in Favor of Improvement Bonds Apparently Stronger.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE MEETS

Mr. Inman Explains His Position on the Question—The Matter Was Allowed to Go Over for a Week.

The finance committee of council is considering the advisability of issuing public improvement bonds to tide over the present financial depression of the city, and carry out a number of projected public improvements which have lately become the subject of much discussion by the people of the city.

The matter was brought up in a meeting of the finance committee held yesterday afternoon, and the project received more than passing consideration at the hands of that branch of the city government.

It will be remembered that Councilman Welch, of the second ward, introduced a resolution at the last meeting of the city council instructing the finance committee to look into the advisability of issuing public improvement bonds and to report back to the council, and that the resolution was referred to the finance committee by council.

The finance committee had not held a meeting since the reference of the resolution by the council until yesterday afternoon, and it was generally believed that the proposition involved a project that could not be successfully accomplished, a number of members of the council having expressed a doubt on the possibility of getting out a sufficient number of voters to make the bonds legal. When the committee met yesterday afternoon the matter was brought up and a long discussion on it followed, which finally resulted in the committee reaching a general understanding that the question would be looked into and acted on at a later meeting.

The obstacle on the question of issuing bonds which has been considered insurmountable, is the one of securing a sufficiency of votes in their favor by the people, two-thirds of the registered voters being required, and the committee considered the matter with that contention in view at every point.

The needed public improvements which seemed to the committee to warrant the step of issuing bonds being taken, was the desire of the people to have the Boys' High school building completed and the work of laying water mains and building sewers carried on. It was argued before the committee as being the opinion of the waterworks commissioners that if the bonds were issued in the sum of $100,000 to run thirty years at 4 per cent $40,000 of that amount invested in new water mains would bring in sufficient revenue to pay the interest on the entire $100,000, thus giving the city the use of $60,000 to be expended for other purposes, such as completing the Boys' High school building at a cost of $35,000 and laying main sewers to the amount of $25,000.

Those propositions were the main points of the discussion and on them the argument for the bonds will rest.

Mr. Hugh Inman, chairman of the finance committee, who expressed a doubt on the advisability of issuing the bonds shortly after the introduction of the resolution in the council, for the reason that he feared the people would not legalize the bonds by their votes, thus putting the city to the expense of an election, said after the meeting yesterday that if the proposition received the sanction of the people generally, and if there was a good prospect of the bonds being authorized at an election, he would favor their issuance.

"We recognize the great demand for the completion of the Boys' High school building and other needed improvements," said Mr. Inman, "and if the suggestion that the expenditure of $40,000 on new water mains will bring in sufficient revenue to pay the interest on the entire issue of bonds I would favor the project, provided there appeared to be a sufficient sympathy for the bonds among the people to make an election certain in their favor. There is no citizen who is more favorable to the completion of the high school building than myself, and if upon investigation it is found that the $40,000 investment in water mains would bring in the revenue claimed, then I would favor the issue of bonds to the amount of $100,000 with the understanding that $35,000 of the amount would be expended in completing the high school building and $25,000 in laying main sewers.

"The committee took no definite action on the matter," continued Mr. Inman, "preferring to defer it until time has been had for consideration by the people and until the committee itself could look into the proposition further. In the meantime the committee would be glad to hear an expression of opinion by the people, on the question, it being our desire to have their sanction in whatever is done, and we hope the matter will be discussed by the press, that the opinion of the people may be learned."

The other members of the committee and Mayor King, who was present, were of about the same opinion on the question as Mr. Inman, and when the meeting adjourned it was with the understanding that the question would be discussed among the people, and the impression appeared to prevail that the bond proposition had received a most favorable consideration, one which was not looked for even by the most ardent advocates of it previous to the meeting.

The finance committee will meet again next week and again discuss the proposition in the light of events and investigations that will be made during that time, and from the indications a report of interest will be made to the council at an early date.

GEORGE IS RIGHT.

The People of Atlanta Favor It with Their Endorsement.

Don't think because we have been having such beautiful weather for the past few days that it is going to continue. March will be here in a rage directly and will make up for all this pretty weather. You will need coal—coal that will keep the cold away and the best coal in the world for that purpose is the famous Kentucky Jellico. George Howard says it is the ultima thule in the line of coal and it doesn't require any pachydermatous person to realize this fact, and George is right.

Merchant Tailoring

This department is now in prime condition for spring trade. A stock of Suitings and Trouserings that has never been equaled. All the nobbiest and neatest effects--checks, stripes, plaids and melanges in the favorite color combinations. Mr. Robert Sharpe is now ready to take your measure. Finest workmanship and finishing.

Furnishing Goods.

Our Furnishing Goods business is daily broadening. We get the novelties quick as a flash when they first come to light and sell them at popular prices.

Plain white and colored bordered Handkerchiefs, worth 20c, at	5c
Hermsdorf dye Black Half Hose, full regular made, worth 25c, at	10c
Four-ply Linen Collars, all the popular shapes, worth 20c, at	10c
Four-ply Linen Cuffs, including three staple styles, worth 35c, at	20c
Neckwear—Tecks and Four-in-Hands, all designs, worth 50c, at	19c
Handsome Tecks, Four-in-Hands, finest, worth 75c, at	25c
Rich Four-in-Hands, newest Silks and Satins in all the rarest colors and designs, worth $1.00; our price	50c
Best Web Elastic Suspenders, manufactured to sell at 50c, at	20c
English Percale Shirts, all the new colors and effects, worth $1.50, at	90c
French Percale Shirts, selling elsewhere at $1.25, our price	75c

FOR SALE—All our Show Cases, several Counters and a large quantity of Shelving. We are having new ones put in and want to be rid of the old ones

EISEMAN BROS.

THE LOWEST PRICES.

May Sold at 5.44 Yesterday with Indications of Selling Lower.

RECEIPTS TOO HEAVY FOR IMPROVEMENT

Fears of Gold Shipments, London Liquidation and Bear Pressure Led to Weak and Lower Stock Market Yesterday.

New York, February 28.—Fears of gold shipments, liquidations for London and increased pressure from bearish sources led to a weak and lower market for stocks today. Business was decidedly more active, the sales aggregating 205,514 shares, against 133,882 shares yesterday. Operators for lower prices made considerable of the high rates for sterling exchange, and were predicting gold exports at an early day. They were not very definite in their statements, however, nor could they explain how shipments could be made at a profit now that the Bank of England is paying less for gold, and continental exchange is considerably higher than when the recent export movement was in progress. Well known drawers of exchange, it should be added, are not disturbed by the talk of exports, and assert that bills will be forthcoming when required by remitters. London was quite a seller of international stocks, and the foreigners do not appear to be able to recover from the shock given by the passing of the Canadian Pacific dividend. Today's sales for European account are placed at 20,000 to 25,000 shares. Conspicuously weak stocks were New York Central, the Grangers, Baltimore and Ohio, Chicago Gas, Lake Shore, Louisville and Nashville, Manhattan, Jersey Central and Western Union. New York Central fell 2¼ to 95⅝ on unconfirmed rumors of an issue of new stock. Northwest sold down 1 to 87½; Burlington 1 to 69⅝; Rock Island ½ to 31½, and St. Paul 1 to 54¼. These stocks were influenced by the rumors of a reduction in the St. Paul dividend. The directors do not meet until March 14th, and nothing official can be obtained about the matter until then. Baltimore and Ohio declined 2⅛ to 55⅞, but later rallied on semi-official statements that the March interest was in bank, and that the company had not borrowed a dollar for this or any other purpose. Chicago Gas sold up to 72¼ on the election of R. T. Lincoln to the presidency of one of the subsidiary companies, and then broke to 70⅝ on sales for both accounts. Louisville and Nashville opened 1 per cent lower at 50, dropped to 48⅝ and rallied to 49. London was a liberal seller. Lake Shore, on moderate sales, declined 2¼ to 135¼. Jersey Central advanced to 85¼, then fell to 83⅝ and recovered to 84¼. The annual report now due will show, it is said, only 4 per cent earned on the stock. Sugar was quite strong at one time, and moved up to 92⅝, but in the last hour it suddenly ran off to 91⅜. After delivery hour the general list rallied ¼@⅞ per cent, New York Central and Jersey Central leading, but when Sugar dropped a point or so the entire list weakened in sympathy. Speculation left off weak. Net changes show losses of ¼@2¼ per cent. Tobacco and New England gained ⅝ per cent each. The first named was strengthened at one time by the absorption of the Consolidated Cigarette and International Machine Companies.

The bond market was weak.

The sales of listed stocks aggregated 152,000, and of unlisted stocks 53,000 shares.

Treasury balances: Coin, $87,940,000; currency, $74,607,000.

Money on call easy at 1½ per cent, last loan 1½, closing offered at 1½; prime mercantile paper, 4½@5 per cent.

Bar silver, 60¼.

Sterling exchange firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at 487¼@487½ for 60 days, and 488¾@489 for demand; posted rates, 488@490; commercial bills, 487.

Government bonds lower.

State bonds dull.

Railroad bonds weaker.

Silver at the board was 60⅝ bid.

London, February 28.—Silver 27 9-16d.

Paris advices quote 3 per cent rentes 103 francs, 32 centimes for the account.

The following are closing bids:

Am'n Cotton Oil	29½	Mobile & Ohio	14
do. pref.	63	Nash., Chat. & St.L.	64
Am'n Sugar Refin.	91⅜	U S. Cordage	4⅝
do. pref.	92¼	do. pref.	7⅞
Am'n Tobacco	90⅞	N. J. Central	83¾
do. pref.	104	N. Y. Central	95⅜
Atch., T. & Santa Fe	3⅞	N. Y. & N. E	30
Baltimore & Ohio	57⅞	Norfolk & Western	10⅜
Canada Pac.	42½	Northern Pac.	2⅞
Ches. & Ohio	16⅛	do. pref.	13¼
Chicago & Alton	146	Northwestern	87⅞
C., B. & Q	69½	do. pref.	138¾
Chicago Gas	70⅞	Pacific Mail	22
Del., Lack. & W.	158	Reading	9⅜
Dis. & Cat. Feed	11	Rock Island	61½
Erie	8⅛	St. Paul	54⅜
do. pref.	16½	do. pref.	117
Ed. Gen. Electric	28⅞	Silver Certificates	60¾
Ill. Central	84½	T. C. I.	13⅞
Lake Erie & West.	15¼	do. pref.	70
do. pref.	70⅞	Texas Pac.	8½
Lake Shore	135¼	Union Pac.	8⅝
Lous. & Nash.	48⅞	Wabash, St. L. & P.	5¼
L'ville, N. A. & Ohio.	6	do. pref.	12½
Manhattan Consol.	106¾	Western Union	87
Memphis & Chas.	10	Wheeling & L. Erie	8¼
Mich. Central	92	do. pref.	33
Missouri Pac	19		
Bonds—			
Alabama, Class A	106	Va. funded debt	58¾
do. Class B	105	U. S. 4s, registered	112¼
do. Class C	95	do coupon	112¼
Louisiana stamped	100	do. 2s	95
N.C. 4s	101	Southern Railway 5s	86⅛
N. C. 6s	125	do. common	9⅝
Tenn. new set'm't 3s	84	do. preferred	31
Virginia 6s deferred	8¼	S. C. 4½s	103
do. Trust rec'ts, S.	6¾		
*Ex-dividend		†Asked.	

Early Morning Gossip.

Dow, Jones News Company, by Private Wire to J. C. Knox, Manager: The decline in Louisville and Nashville, according to good authority on the company's affairs, is not due to any unfavorable development therein. Financially, the company is said to be comfortable enough, although earnings of late have been unsatisfactory, owing to hard weather south. There is, however, said to be some liquidation in stock chiefly in London. Quite a line of speculative stock is believed to have been held for some months in London by a market clique, and it is reported that some of this is coming on the market.

The rally on Wednesday did not have the effect of changing sentiment on the market. It was pointed out that, notwithstanding the advance in various stocks, the market closed rather heavy; except in Jersey Central, those who bought obtained their stock easily, and this supply rather exceeded the demand after the first improvemnt.

There was good buying in Distilling and Cattle Feeding.

The movement in Sugar was not understood.

Northwest did not gain much strength. The impression after the close was that there might be some further improvement, but the chances were rather the other way. Everybody wanted to see a better market, but saw nothing to influence buying.

The bond market was a little stronger where there were changes in prices.

The loan crowd showed a fair demand for Sugar, Jersey Central and Northwest.

It is stated by parties in a position to know that stock in a 90,000 share Chicago Gas pool is to be distributed March 1st. The effect of this action is being watched by certain operators, who feel that it is likely to cause a depression in the prices. These operators are also very certain that the coming dividend will not be at the rate of 6 per cent.

Boston special: The Atchison plan thus far agreed upon gives the new preferred stock preference as to the principal in liquidation; $15,500,000 new general 4s are reserved for the guaranteed fund notes and equipment obligations, but, if it is inadvisable to thus treat these obligations, there may be issued thirty-year, 6 per cent, prior lien gold bonds at par.

Tennessee Coal and Iron receipts: Net earnings for January, $51,000; fixed charges, $59,700; deficit, $5,700, caused by interruption of deep snows.

Closing Stock Review.

New York, February 28.—New York News Bureau by private wire to J. C. Knox, manager: The stock market has been weak under severe pressure from the bear element, liquidation being provoked only in a few directions.

A sharp decline in London started selling here, and it was further stimulated by a host of bear rumors.

Baltimore and Ohio broke over 2 per cent on rumors that the March interest was embarrassing the company, but it rallied about 2 per cent on official denials.

New York Central was a weak feature at a loss of over 2 per cent, and Louisville and Nashville declined sharply.

In the Industrials, Sugar was firm, while Chicago Gas was conspicuously weak under hostile city advices and threats of new competition.

The whole market was weak in the afternoon at material declines, but the close was steady at partial recoveries, due to covering by shorts.

DESCRIPTION.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Today's Closing bids.	Yesterday's Closing bids.
Delaware & Lack	158⅝	158¾	158	158	158⅞
Northwestern	88¼	88½	87½	87½	88⅜
Tenn. Coal & Iron				13¾	14
Southern Railway	9⅞	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	10
New York & N. E	30¼	30½	30	30	29⅞
Lake Shore	136¼	136¼	135¼	135¼	136⅝
Western Union	87¼	87⅛	86¾	87	87½
Missouri Pacific	18⅞	19¼	18⅞	19	19¼
Union Pacific				8⅝	8⅞
Dist. & Cattle Feed Co.	11⅛	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	11⅛
Atchison	3⅞	4	3⅞	3⅞	4
Reading	9⅞	9⅞	9⅜	9⅜	9⅝
Louisville & Nash	48¾	50	48¾	48⅞	50⅛
North. Pacific pref	13⅝	13⅝	13¼	13¼	13⅝
St. Paul	54⅞	55	54¼	54⅝	55⅜
Rock Island	61⅞	62	61½	61½	61⅞
Chicago Gas	71⅞	72½	70⅝	70⅞	71⅞
Chic., Bur. & Quincy	70	70¼	69⅜	69½	70
Ame'n Sugar Refinery	91⅞	92⅞	91⅞	91⅜	91¾
Erie	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
Am'n Cotton Oil	20¾	21	20½	20½	20½
General Electric	29	29¼	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞

BOND AND STOCK QUOTATIONS.

The following are bid and asked quotations:

STATE AND CITY BONDS.

New Ga. 3½s, 27 to 30 years	99	100	Atlanta 4½s	101	
New Ga. 3½s, 25 to 40 years	99	100	Augusta 7s, L.D.	113	
New Ga. 4½s 1915	114	115	Macon 6s	110	
Georgia 7s, 1896	102		Columbus 5	100	102
Savannah 5s	105		Rome graded	103	
Atlanta 8s, 1902	117	119	Waterworks 5s	100	
Atlanta 7s, 1904	113½	114	Rome 5s	90	
Atlanta 7s, 1899	106	107	South Car. 4½s	99	100½
Atlanta 6s, L.D.	112		Newnan 6s L.D.	102	104
Atlanta 6s, S.D.	100		Chattanooga 5s 1921	93	
Atlanta 5s, L.D.	102		Col. S.C. grad'd 3s & 4s, 1910	68	70
			Ala., Class A	101	104

RAILROAD BONDS.

Georgia 6s, 1897	99	101	C. C. & A. 1st 5s, 1909	101	
Georgia 6s, 1910	107	109	do. 2d 7s, 1910	105	110
Georgia 6s, 1922	110	113	do. con. 6s	82	
Central 7s, 1893	116	119	Aug. & Knox. 1st 7s, 1900	101	
Ga. Pac. c't'fs	110		Atl'nta & Char. 1st 7s, 1907		1
Ga. Pacific 2d	52		do. income 6s 1900	75	
A. P. & L. 1st 7s	95				
Mari'ta & N.G.					
S., A. & M. 1st	50	52			

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Georgia	157	160	Aug. & Sav	80	90
Southwestern	74	75	A. & W. P.	85	
Central	17	20	do. deben	93	95
Cen. deben	26	28			

THE COTTON MARKET.

Local market closed quiet; middling 5 1-16c.

The following is our statement of the receipts, shipments and stocks at Atlanta:

	RECEIPTS		SHIPM'TS		STOCKS.	
	1895	1894	1895	1894	1895	1894
Saturday	135	103	381	319	20142	8654
Monday	215	178	456	721	19901	8109
Tuesday	444	158	320		20025	8267
Wednesday	298	513	500	1260	19823	7520
Thursday	282	113	925		19179	7633
Friday						
Total	1374	1065	2782	2302		

Stevens & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

By Private Wire to J. C. Knox, Manager.

New York, February 28.—Most of the news was bearish. The receipts were large; Liverpool was weak. Some of the southern markets were lower, and there was more or less long liquidation. General trade is stagnant and foreign exchange is at a point which excites fears both here and in London that gold exports from this country are about to be resumed. Prices for cotton were 1 to 2 points lower here at one time today, and they rallied subsequently owing to covering of shorts and a report that a leading house here was buying futures as a hedge against sales of spot cotton in the south of 5,000 bales. The receipts at the interior this week look like 65,000, against 43,000 in the big crop year, and the ports are expected to get 130,000 or 80,000 more than in the same week of 1892. Spot cotton here was dull and unchanged. There was a holiday in Galveston. Mobile and St. Louis dropped 1-16c. and Norfolk was weak. New Orleans declined 2 points, but recovered this and advanced 4 points. The weather at the south is likely to be cooler within the next twenty-four hours. The New Orleans receipts tomorrow were estimated at 3,000 to 4,000, against 3,694 last Friday, and 2,130 last year. Manchester was still slow. The Bombay receipts for the week were 32,000, against 71,000 for the same time last year. Manufacturers got 748, against 471, and Augusta 828, against 289. The ports got about 28,000, or nearly 2,000 more than the early estimates today. There were 17,000 bales more than on this day last year and thus far this week they are considerably more than double those for the same time last week. The bulls still talk about the cheapness of the price, but it is likely to go lower, nevertheless. Today New Orleans receipts were 15,155, against 2,341 last year. Tomorrow will be a comparatively light day there, but all indications point to a liberal crop movement in the near future. "Coming events cast their shadows before," and the liberal receipts of late are simply a portent of what is going to happen in the near future, and which will cast a shadow over the market. The present conditions are such that lower prices seem inevitable sooner or later.

The following is the range of cotton futures in New York today:

MONTHS	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Today's Close.	Yesterday's Close.
March	5.40	5.43	5.40	5.43-44	5.41-42
April	5.42	5.45	5.41	5.44-45	5.42-43
May	5.46	5.49	5.44	5.48-49	5.46-47
June	5.47	5.52	5.47	5.51	5.48-49
July	5.51	5.55	5.50	5.54-55	5.51-52
August	5.54	5.58	5.52	5.57-58	5.55-56
September	5.60	5.63	5.59	5.62-63	5.60-61
October	5.65	5.68	5.64	5.67-68	5.65-66

Closed steady; sales 65,500 bales.

The following is a statement of the consolidated net receipts, exports and stock at the ports:

	RECEIPTS		EXPORTS.		STOCKS.	
	1895	1894	1895	1894	1895	1894
Saturday	12199	12902	14230	13551	726072	913174
Monday	29394	11849	6926	4596	946914	922740
Tuesday	29319	13830	18322	17102	953064	921146
Wednesday	18505	11861	19409	14426	950088	913581
Thursday	27949	10171	10788	8735	960167	904700
Friday						
Total	117266	60614	68675	58710		

The following are the closing quotations of future cotton in New Orleans today:

January		July	5.33
February		August	5.38
March	5.15	September	5.42
April	5.14	October	5.45
May	5.21	November	5.48
June	5.27	December	

Closed steady; sales 21,100 bales

Riordan & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, February 28.—(Special.)—The market today touched the lowest prices yet recorded, May, after opening at 5.46, selling down to 5.44. The trading was dull and stagnant during most of the day, but in the last hour prices hardened somewhat under good buying by a house that usually represents New England mills. May advanced to 5.49 bid and closed at 5.48@5.49 with the tone steady. The small receipts promised at New Orleans tomorrow had some influence in checking the decline today, although the feeling seems to be growing that cotton is low enough.

Hubbard, Price & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, February 28.—Summary of Hubbard, Price & Co.'s Cotton Letter: The most prominent feature in the cotton market at present continues to be its steadiness. This is partially due to the high rate of tax charge and also to the low freight rates, which, together, add about 15 points to the difference between the two markets. The exceptional strength of the May position is a feature which excites much curiosity. There is no news, and but little to say about the market except that which we have repeated daily, namely, that until the acreage question is decided little activity need be looked for, although the offerings here appeared to be absorbed in a most mysterious manner. During the afternoon an improvement was caused by buying orders for an eastern spinning broker, which are supposed to have been the covering of cotton previously sold here against purchases in the south, and the southern cotton having been placed necessitates the covering of the hedges here. The present low prices of cotton have had the effect of checking the movement from India and reducing it to very small proportions.

The Sun's Cotton Review.

New York, February 28.—Cotton declined 1 to 2 points, but recovered this and advanced 2 to 4 points, closing quiet and steady, with sales of 65,500 bales. New Orleans declined 2 points, but regained this and advanced 4 points. Liverpool was unchanged on the spot, with sales of 12,000 bales and futures were 1 point lower, closing quiet and steady. In Manchester yarns were dull but steady; cloths dull. Bombay receipts for the week were 32,000, against 71,000 for the same time last year; shipments none, against 3,800 for the same week last year. Spot cotton here was dull and unchanged; 200 bales were sold for spinning and 500 were delivered on contracts. Exports from the ports today 10,288 to Great Britain. Port receipts today 27,949, against 12,931 last Thursday and 10,171 last year; thus far this week 117,266, against 65,390 thus far last week.

Today's features—The supply of cotton holds out something like the widow's cruse of oil, but the speculation is narrow, the price is low and big receipts at the ports and interior towns accordingly make very little impression. The bulls predict that receipts will soon fall off, that trade will revive, and they add that the consumption has been very large; that the acreage is going to be reduced and the consumption of fertilizers diminished, and finally that prices sooner or later are going to advance considerably. But such predictions suggest to some the story of the man who went to buy a horse, and the dealer said, pointing to the various animals in his possession:

"This one has trotted in 2:20, and that one is going to do a mile in 2:15, and this one," slapping a likely beast on the flank, "is going to make it in 2:10."

"All right," said his customer, "I've seen your 'have beens' and your 'going tos,' and now, by jinks, I want to see your 'isers.'"

That is, the bears think men should regard what is, not what "has been," or what is "going to be," but simply and solely what is. The conditions of the cotton trade right under their noses, the bears think, are anything but bullish. The big supply is something that is. The dullness of trade is another thing that is. The stagnation of speculation is still another matter that is. So is the general paralysis of business in this country, partly due to the unsettled financial conditions, while the fear of renewed gold exports in most assuredly does not help matters in the least. Today prices declined slightly owing to lower prices in Liverpool, liberal receipts and long liquidation, and then they rallied, owing to buying by Inman, Swann & Co., supposed to be hedging against spot sales of 5,000 bales to McFadden & Co., of Philadelphia. Besides, the New Orleans estimate for tomorrow was small, and a cold wave is approaching from the west, and may reach the south. The port receipts this week are expected to be 130,000 bales, or 50,000 more than last week, and 8,000 more than the same week of 1892.

New Orleans Crop Statement.

New Orleans, February 27.—New Orleans cotton exchange statement: Semi-weekly movement at thirteen leading interior towns—Receipts this year, 41,795; last year, 14,499; shipments this year, 47,595; last year, 20,476; stock this year, 337,053; last year, 282,204.

The Liverpool and Port Markets.

Liverpool, February 28—12:15 p. m.—Cotton, spot demand fair; middling uplands 3; sales 10,000 bales; American 9,100; speculation and export 500; receipts 16,000; American 13,300; uplands low middling clause February and March delivery —; March and April delivery 2 58-64; April and May delivery —; May and June delivery 2 62-64; June and July delivery 2 62-64; July and August delivery 2 63-64; August and September delivery 3; September and October delivery 3 2-64; October and November delivery 3 2-64; October and November delivery moderate. 3 3-64; futures opened easier with demand moderate.

Liverpool, February 28—4:00 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause March delivery 2 57-64, 2 58-64; March and April delivery 2 57-64, 2 58-64; April and May delivery 2 59-64, sellers; May and June delivery 2 60-64, buyers; June and July delivery 2 61-64, 2 62-64; July and August delivery 2 63-64, sellers; August and September delivery 3, buyers; September and October delivery 3 1-64, 3 2-64; October and November delivery 3 2-64, 3 3-64; November and December delivery 3 4-64, value; futures closed quiet and steady.

New York, February 28—Cotton dull; sales 700 bales; middling uplands 5 9-16; middling gulf 5 13-16; net receipts 1,255; gross 5,438; stock 177,055.

Galveston, February 28—Cotton steady; middling 5⅛; net receipts 2,413 bales; gross 2,413; sales 1,795; stock 116,480; exports to Great Britain 6,058; coastwise 3,976.

Norfolk February 28—Cotton easy; middling 5⅛; net receipts 1,168 bales; gross 1,168; sales 392; stock 44,431; exports coastwise 3,061.

Baltimore, February 28—Cotton quiet; middling 5½; net receipts 935 bales; gross 2,467; sales none; stock 23,526; exports coastwise 1,000.

Boston, February 28—Cotton dull; middling 5 9-16; net receipts 2,114 bales; gross 4,660; sales none; stock none; exports to Great Britain 4 230.

Wilmington February 28—Cotton steady; middling 5; net receipts 158 bales; gross 158; sales none; stock 14,732.

Philadelphia, February 28—Cotton steady; middling 5⅝; net receipts 681 bales; gross 744; sales none; stock 1,385.

Savannah, February 29—Cotton steady; middling 5; net receipts 2,081 bales; gross 2,081; sales 1,050; stock 73,894.

New Orleans, February 28—Cotton quiet and steady; middling 5 1-16; net receipts 15,155 bales; gross 15,741; sales 5,000; stock 401,736.

Mobile February 28—Cotton quiet; middling 5; net receipts 36 bales; gross 233; sales 500; stock 29,326; exports coastwise 300.

Memphis, February 28—Cotton quiet; middling 5 1-16; net receipts 748 bales; shipments 2,055; sales 1,400; stock 106,533.

Augusta, February 28—Cotton steady; middling 5 3-16; net receipts 328 bales; shipments 408; sales 428; stock 27,951.

Charleston, February 28—Cotton quiet; middling 5; net receipts 1,474 bales; gross 1,474; sales none; stock 58,676; exports coastwise 1,047.

Houston, February 28—Cotton quiet; middling 5 7-16; net receipts 3,217 bales; shipments 3,095; sales 164; stock 44,300.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

Wheat Settled Back Into a Slow and Dragging Condition.

Chicago, Ill., February 28.—The wheat market settled back into its slow, dragging condition today with the short sellers more disposed to take the new risks and the believers in better prices not so confident in their assertions or action. The French situation seemed to have lost its merit, advices from that country not partaking so much of a sensationally bullish tone, and quotations for the futures at Paris being lower. Spot wheat and flour were higher, but quotations differed as to the extent of the advance. There was no strength to the opening here, but shortly afterwards there was a little buying induced by The Cincinnati Price Current and by predictions of a cold wave in the west and northwest. The firmness did not last, however, the crowd having evidently taken too much wheat and their willingness to sell not meeting with even a fair demand. Later prices fell away slowly but surely. May wheat opened from 53⅞ to 53¾@53⅞c, sold between 53⅝@53¾ and 54¼c, closing at 53¾c—¼@⅜c under yesterday. Cash wheat was steady early, closing ¼c lower.

Corn—This market moved quietly and without unusual activity in the course defined by wheat. There was but a slim attendance of brokers and traders. Taken on an average, there was more of weakness than of strength to prices and the close was fully ½c lower than that of yesterday. The predictions of difficulty in moving corn in the interior on account of bad roads did not seem to have any weight today, and the receipts show no extraordinary falling off from that condition of affairs. May corn opened at 45⅛c, sold between 44⅝@44¾ and 45¼@45⅜c, closing at 44⅝@44¾c, with the loss already mentioned. Cash corn ruled from steady to ¼c lower, closing at the inside.

Oats—There was no noticeable difference in the character and tone of the oats and corn markets. Whilst not fluctuating quite as much as corn, oats nevertheless fully responded to the changes of tone of that grain. May closed ⅛c lower than yesterday and the cash market suffered to the extent of ¼ of a cent.

Provisions—Opening firmer and slightly higher than they closed yesterday, product showed further appreciation on the buying of the Cudahy Packing Company and of the scalpers. When prices had made a fair gain the latter element undertook to dispose of that which they purchased, but found the market unable to take the offerings without yielding. The recessions that followed were due to this selling. At the close May pork was 10c higher than yesterday, May lard and ribs each 5c higher. Domestic markets were steady. Liverpool was dull.

The leading futures ranged as follows in Chicago:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close
WHEAT—				
February	51⅝	52	51½	51¼
May	53⅞	54¼	53¾	53¾
July	54⅞	55⅛	54⅝	54¾
CORN—				
February	43⅛	43¼	42⅞	42⅞
May	45⅛	45⅜	44⅝	44¾
July	44¾	45	44⅜	44⅜
OATS—				
February	28⅞	28⅞	28½	28⅝
May	29⅝	29½	29¼	29¼
June	29⅝	29¾	29	29
PORK—				
May	10 20	10 35	10 20	10 25
LARD—				
May	6 45	6 50	6 42½	6 47½
SIDES—				
May	5 22½	5 30	5 22½	5 27½

Lamson Bros. & Co.'s Grain Letter.

Chicago, February 28.—By private wire to J. C. Knox, manager.—The easy feeling in wheat towards the close yesterday was carried over to this morning and prices at the opening showed a loss of ¼c, but quickly firmed up on the light offerings and bullish news. The Price Current says enlarging areas report more apprehension of injury from freezing and thawing in Kansas and Missouri and somewhat in Illinois and Indiana. The average condition is evidently lowered. New York reports Paris asking bids on red wheat this morning. Private cables still report an uncertain condition of the French crop, while advices from Buenos Ayres say that a greater portion of the crop in the wheat districts is shriveled. About twenty boat loads were taken at the seaboard, five of which were for the continent. Paris was quoted 10c higher for March and 5c lower for the deferred deliveries. Regardless of this the strength was but temporary, then becoming weak and suffering a decline of ½c, due to the prevalent bearish feeling caused by the decline in stocks and expected lower market abroad. While quotations do not show any decline the feeling is weaker and lower prices are looked for by houses with foreign connections.

Receipts of corn still continue about half what they were one year ago. Clearances today were quite liberal—200,000 bushels. The bears say the fact of our receipts being so light indicates that farmers are holding on to their corn and therefore stocks in the country must be reasonably large. The market partakes of a scalping nature and seems to us likely to keep within a range of 2 or 3c. The shipping demand is spasmodical and not to be relied upon to indicate any tendency.

Hog product was strong early, owing to foreign and domestic demand, which was quite large yesterday. The early advance, however, was partially lost later owing to depression in the stock and grain market.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.
BANKERS,
163-165 Dearborn-st., Chicago.
15 Wall-st., New York. 70 State-st., Boston.
CITY, COUNTY, SCHOOL, WATER and OTHER HIGH GRADE BONDS
Bought and Sold. Correspondence Solicited.
aug 21-104t-first-ad-under-fin-fri-tues

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, GA., February 28, 1895.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

Atlanta, February 28—Flour, first patent $3.85; second patent $3.25; straight $3.00; fancy $2.90; extra family $2 60. Corn, white 56c; mixed 56c. Oats, rust proof 52c; white 45c; mixed 43c. Rye, Georgia 75c. Barley, Georgia raised 85c. Hay, No. 1 timothy, large bales 90c; small bales, 85c; No. 2 timothy, small bales, 80c. Meal, plain 56c; bolted 54c. Wheat bran, large sacks, 90; small sacks 90. Grits $3.30.

New York, February 28—Southern flour quiet and steady; good to choice $2.80@3.25; common to fair extra $1.90@2.75. Wheat, spot fairly active and easier, closing firm; No. 2 red winter in store and elevator 57¾; afloat 58¾; options fairly active and weak at ⅛@¼c decline; No. 2 March 57¾; May 58⅝; June 58⅞. Corn, spot dull and lower but steady; No. 2 in elevator 48⅞; afloat 49¾@50¼; options dull and weak at ½c decline; February 48½; May 48¾; July 48⅞. Oats, spot dull and easier; options dull and weaker; March 33½; May 33¾; spot No. 2 33½; white do. 37½; mixed western 34@36.

St. Louis, February 28—Flour steady; patents $2.45@2.60; fancy $2.00@2.10; choice $1.85@1.90. Wheat lower; No. 2 red February 52¼; May 52⅝; July 52⅞. Corn lower; No. 2 February 41¾; May 41¾; July 42⅜. Oats lower; No. 2 February 30¼; May 29¾.

Chicago, February 28—Flour firmer; winter patents $3.25@3.50; winter straights $2.75@3.10; No. 2 spring wheat 53¾@57¾; No. 3 spring —; No. 2 red 51½. No. 2 corn 42¾. No. 2 oats 28¾@28⅞.

Cincinnati, February 28—Flour quiet; winter patents $2.55@2.90; fancy $2.55@2.75. Wheat fairly active; No. 2 red 54¾. Corn fairly active; No. 2 mixed 42. Oats in good demand; No. 2 mixed 31½.

Groceries.

Atlanta, February 28—Roasted coffee 22.60 ⅌ 100 lb cases. Green—Choice 21c; fair 19½c; prime 18½c. Sugar—Standard granulated 4⅝c; off granulated 4c; New Orleans white 3⅞c; do. yellow 3½@3¾c. Syrup—New Orleans open kettle 25@30c; mixed 12½@20c; sugarhouse 20@35c. Teas—Black 30@65c; green 20@50c. Rice—Head 6c; choice 5½c. Salt—dairy, sacks, $1.40; do. bbls. $2.25; ice cream $1.00; common 70c. Cheese—Full cream 12½c. Matches—65s 50c; 200s $1.30@1.75; 300s $2.75. Soda—Boxes 6c; kegs 5c. Crackers—Soda 5½c; cream 8½c; ginger snaps 8½c. Candy—Common stick 5¾; fancy 12@12½. Oysters—F. W. $1.60; L. W. $1. 5. Powder—Kegs $3.25 Shot—$1.20.

New York February 28—Coffee, options closed steady and unchanged to 5 points up; March 14.90; May 14.55@14.65; July 14.80; August 14.65; September 14.50@14.65; spot Rio quiet and steady; No. 7 16⅝. Sugar, raw quiet but firm; fair refining 2 11-16; refined fairly active and firm; off A 3½@3⅝; standard A 3 13-16@—; cut loaf and crushed 4 7-16@4—; granulated 3 1-16@3⅝; cubes 4 11-16; Molasses, foreign nominal; New Orleans nominal; open kettle 28@38. Rice firm and fairly antive; domestic fair to extra 4½@6; Japan 4¼@4½.

Provisions.

Atlanta February 23—Clear rib sides, boxed 6c; ice-cured bellies 8c. Sugar-cured hams 10@12½c; California 7½c. Breakfast bacon 10½c. Lard—Best quality 7½c; second quality 7⅛c; compound 6c.

St. Louis, February 28—Pork, standard mess $10.25. Lard, prime steam 6.40. Dry salt meats, shoulders 4.37½; long clear 5.25; clear ribs 5.25; short clear 5.35. Bacon, boxed shoulders 5.25; long clear 5.75; clear ribs 5.72½@5.87½; short clear 6.00.

New York, February 28—Pork dull; old mess $11.25@12.00. Middles nominal; short clear —. Lard quiet and stronger; western steam 6.65 bid; city steam 6.25@6.37½; options, March 6.70.

Chicago, February 28—Cash quotations were as follows: Mess pork $10.10@10.25. Lard 6.25@6.37½. Short ribs, loose 5.10@5.15. Dry salt shoulders boxed 4.62½@4.75; short clear sides boxed 5.40@5.55.

Cincinnati, February 28—Pork, mess $10.50. Lard, steam leaf 6.75; kettledried 6.75. Bacon, shoulders 4.87½; short rib sides 5.75; short clear 6.12½.

Naval Stores.

Savannah, February 28—Spirits turpentine firm at 31½ for regulars; sales none; receipts 167 casks. Rosin firm; sales none; A, B and C $1.10; D $1.15; E $1.20; F $1.25; G $1.35; H $1.85; I $2.00; K $2.20; M $2.50; N $2.70; windowglass $2.75; waterwhite $2.85.

Wilmington, February 28—Rosin firm; strained $1.15; good strained $1.20; turpentine steady at 30½; tar firm at $1.00; crude turpentine firm; hard $1.10; soft $1.50; virgin $1.70.

New York February 28—Rosin firm but quiet; strained common to good $1.42½@1.45; turpentine quiet but firm at 33¼@34.

Charleston, February 28—Turpentine firm at 27; rosin firm; good strained $1.05.

Fruits and Confectionaries.

Atlanta, February 28—Apples—$4.25@4.50 ⅌ bbl. Lemons—Messina $2.75@3.00; Florida $1.75@2.00 ⅌ box; Sicily $2.00@2.50. Oranges—Good stock quoted at $2.00@2.50 ⅌ box; frost-touched 75c@1 00. Coconuts 3@3½c. Pineapples—Crates of 2 crs. $2.00@2.05; 4 dozen $4.00@4.50. Bananas—Straights $1.00@1.50; culls 75c@$1.00. Figs 11@11½c. Raisins—New California $1.75; ¼ boxes 65@75c. Currants 6½@7c. Leghorn citron 20@25c. Nuts—Almonds 15@15c; pecans 8½@9c; Brazil 7½@8c; filberts 11½c; walnuts 10@11c; mixed nuts 10@11c. Peanuts—Virginia electric light 5c; fancy handpicked 3½@4c, North Carolina 3½@4c; Georgia 3@2½c.

Country Produce.

Atlanta, February 28—Eggs 20@22½c. Butter—Western creamery 22½@25; fancy Tennessee 15@18. choice 12½; Georgia 10@12½c. Live poultry—Turkeys 8@10 ⅌ lb; hens 22½@25; spring chickens, large 16@18c; medium 12½@15c; small 8@10c; ducks 18@20. Dressed poultry—Turkeys 12½@15c; ducks 10@12½c; chickens 10@12½c. Irish potatoes—Burbank $2.50@2.75 ⅌ bbl; 90c@$1.00 ⅌ bu. Tennessee bu. 65@75c. Sweet potatoes 50@60c ⅌ bu. Honey—strained 8@10c; in the comb 10@12½. Onions $1.50@1.75 ⅌ bu.; bbls. $3.75@4.00. Cabbage 2½@3c.

Vetrified Brick Pavement.

Sealed proposals addressed to the mayor and general council will be received at the city clerk's office until 3 o'clock p. m. Monday, March 18, 1895, for paving Butler street from Jenkins street to Edgewood avenue with vitrified bricks, (approximately 3,600 square yards), and laying such other vitrified brick pavements as may be ordered by the city council during the year 1895.

Bidders to specify the price per square yard, if paid for all cash upon the completion and acceptance of the work, and also if paid for in cash as to the city's proportion of such cost and one-fourth of the proportion of street railroads and abutting owners, and the balance in three equal annual installments, deferred payments to bear 7 per cent per annum interest, but leaving it optional with all street railroads and abutters to pay all cash.

Bond and security to be given by the contractor to the satisfaction of the mayor and finance committee.

Pavement to be maintained to a smooth and even condition at contractor's expense for a period of five years.

Specifications can be seen at the office of R. M. Clayton, city engineer.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

DAVID G. WYLIE,
Commissioner of Public Works.
mch1 6 8 13 15

OLD PAPERS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.-20c- HUNDRED

HELP WANTED—Male.

WANTED—An experienced single man to manage a Virginia summer resort the coming season. Address, with references, stating experience and salary expected. Virginia Springs, P. O. box 1592, Philadelphia, Pa. feb 13 6t wed fri sun tues thur sat

NEW FACES—All about changing the features and renovating blemishes in 150-page book for a stamp. John H. Woodbury, 127 W. 42d street, New York. Inventor of Woodbury's Facial Soap. sep30-1y

HELP WANTED—Female.

WANTED—White cook in small family. Apply at once No. 16 Hunnicutt avenue, Battle block.

WANTED—A good cook to live on premises. Apply at Southern Home Building and Loan Association, corner Broad and Alabama streets. mch1-2w

LADIES—To do fancy work at home. Delray Needlework Co., Delray, Mich. feb20-15t

LOST.

LOST—On south side, one pair steel spectacles in case. Return to Constitution office.

WANTED—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Shetland or small pony, safe for lady or children to drive. Apply at Brady & Miller's stables by Friday noon.

CASH PAID for old gold. A. L. Delkin Co., 69 Whitehall street. jan-23-6m

SALESMEN WANTED.

SALESMAN to sell established brands of cigars, smoking and chewing tobacco to retail trade; we mean business; see our rating; enclose stamp for reply. Lippfert & Jones, Winston, N. C. feb 27-2t wed su.

WANTED—Reliable salesman, already traveling, to carry our lubricants as a side line. Manufacturers' Oil Company, Cleveland, O. sept25—m

MONEY TO LOAN.

$50,000—IF YOU WANT A LOAN promptly on real estate, easy monthly plan, call on W. B. Smith, 16 N. Pryor street. jan 29—6m

ON ALL VALUABLES, Diamonds, Jewelry, Etc. Liberal and confidential. Henry H. Schaul, 56 Decatur street, near Pryor street. feb20-6m

LOANS UPON REAL ESTATE in or near Atlanta promptly negotiated by S. Barnett, Equitable building. oct 14-6m.

WITHOUT REAL ESTATE you can borrow what money you want from Atlanta Discount Company. Office No. 20 Gate City bank building. Jos. N. Moody, Cashier. nov 11-1y

WEYMAN & CONNORS, 825 Equitable building, are prepared to place loans on business property at 6 per cent; on residence property at 7 per cent. nov1 tf

FOR FARM loans within 50 miles of Atlanta come to the Georgia Farm Loan Co., rooms 10 and 12, 37½ Whitehall street. nov 2—5m.

MONEY TO LOAN—$1,000 to $50,000, Atlanta real estate security; one to five years time. D. H. Livermore, State Savings bank. jan-6—1m

LOANS on Atlanta real estate promptly negotiated; no delay. M. & J. Hirsch, 18 North Pryor street. feb 7—1m

RILEY-GRANT COMPANY negotiates loans at 6 and 7 per cent on improved real estate; special facilities for handling large loans. 28 South Broad street. jan 12-1y

6, 7 AND 8 PER CENT CITY LOANS. Georgia farms 8 per cent. W. C. Davis, attorney. Room 43 Gate City bank building. nov 6—6m

ON DIAMONDS, ETC.—Responsible, liberal, confidential. N. Kaiser & Co., 15 Decatur St., Kimball house. jan17-6m

OUR OWN MONEY to lend on Atlanta real estate. Purchase money notes bought. Atlanta Savings Bank, Gould building. dec1-tf

6, 7 AND 8 PER CENT MONEY to loan on real estate, one to five years, straight or monthly payment plan. Purchase money notes and building and loan stock wanted. R. H. Jones, 45 Marietta street. feb 26—1w

$4,000, $1,500, $700 TO LEND on improved real estate. Address Lender, Box 281. feb 28—2t.

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—Garden seeds now ready. Plant peas, potatoes, onion sets, cabbage, tomato. Mark W. Johnson Seed Co., 35 South Pryor. wed-fri-mon-2m

WANTED—Agents.

WANTED—Agents to sell the acknowledged finest St. Patrick's day ornaments. Sample, 5c. Investigate now. M. Ernst, Cleveland, O.

AGENTS—To take orders by sample at home or travel. We pay liberal salaries and expenses or good commission and furnish samples to right applicant. Address Lock Box 1354, New York City. july 5-312t

AGENTS IN EVERY state on salary and commission. Agents making $25 to $50 weekly. Eureka Chemical and Mfg. Co., La Crosse, Wis. jan 23-3m

BOARDERS WANTED.

FRONT ROOM—New house and furniture, splendid locality, table unsurpassed. If first-class accommodations are desired come and see it and you'll look no further. 185 South Pryor.

BOARDERS WANTED.—A beautiful spring and summer home, 45 Poplar circle, Inman Park—loveliest residence neighborhood in Atlanta. References desired. feb 27-wed fri mon.

BOARDERS WANTED—Several young men can get comfortable rooms and first-class table fare very reasonable at 60 West Harris street. feb 27-7t.

PERSONAL.

CASH paid for old gold and silver. Julius R. Watts & Co., jewelers, 57 Whitehall.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY—Active man who can invest $2,000 in an established Atlanta enterprise can obtain pleasant, lucrative position. Address Box 581, Atlanta, Ga. feb 28—6t.

WANTED—Bookkeeper, young man preferred; small salary to begin with, good prospect of expansion and increase; one who can take $5,000 to $10,000 interest in well established business. Only first-class man wanted. Rare chance. Communications confidential. Address R. E. P., care Constitution. feb 26—1w

ROOMS—WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—Three or four nicely furnished rooms for housekeeping, immediately. Address S. B. C., care Constitution.

FOR SALE—Horses, Carriages, Etc.

FOR RENT—A nice six-room cottage, 176 Rawson street, near Washington; convenient to street cars, churches and schools. Apply to W. D. Ellis, 193 Washington street, or 17½ South Broad.

FOR RENT—Miscellaneous.

FOR RENT—One store, 80 Capitol avenue, one block below capitol. feb22—7t.

OPIUM.

WANTED—Every man and woman in the United States addicted to the opium and morphine habits to send for our book of particulars. Acme Opium Cure Company, P. A. Stewart, manager, 207 Norcross building, Atlanta, Ga. feb24-8t

FOR RENT

By John J. Woodside, the Renting Agent, 48 North Broad.

7-r. h., 274 Courtland	$25 00
7-r. h., 178 South Forsyth	25 00
30-r. boarding house, close in on Ivy street, elegant.	
8-r. h., Inman Park, Rose place	20 00
8-r. h., 115 Courtland	25 00
10-r. h., 235 Ivy	40 00
7-r. h., 138 Spring	35 00
9-r. h., 70 North Butler	20 00
7-r. h., 456 Washington	42 00
6-r. h., 46 East Baker	25 00
8-r. h., 46 Culberson	15 00
10-r h., 647 Peachtree, furnished	150 00
5-r. h., 115 West Harris	20 00
15-r. h., 897 Peachtree	75 00
8-r. h., 456 Washington	42 00

We move all persons renting from us absolutely free of charge.

FINANCIAL.

W. H. PATTERSON & CO
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities,
ROOM 6, CAPITAL CITY BANK B'LD'G, fifth pg-nr

John W. Dickey,
Stock and Bond Broker,
AUGUSTA, GA.
Correspondence Invited

RAILROAD SCHEDULES.

Showing the Arrival and Departure of All Trains from This City—Central Time.

ARRIVE.		DEPART.	
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.			
From Hapeville	6 45 am	To Hapeville	5 40 am
§From Savannah and Jacksonville	7 45 am	To Hapeville	6 50 am
From Hapeville	8 15 am	§To Savannah and Jacksonville	7 30 am
From Hapeville	9 46 am	To Hapeville	8 30 am
From Macon and Albany	11 30 am	To Hapeville	12 15 pm
From Hapeville	2 00 pm	To Hapeville	1 45 pm
From Hapeville	4 15 pm	§To Macon and Albany	4 25 pm
From Hapevile	6 05 pm	To Hapeville	4 45 pm
From Hapeville	7 20 pm	To Hapeville	6 10 pm
§From Savannah and Jacksonville	8 05 pm	§To Savannah and Jacksonville	6 55 pm
Following Trains Sunday only		Following Trains Sunday only:	
From Hapeville	10 40 am	To Hapeville	9 00 am
§From Hapeville	2 45 pm	To Hapeville	12 50 pm
WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.			
§From Nashville	7 00 am	§To Nashville	8 05 am
From Marietta	8 30 am	§To Chattanooga	2 00 pm
From Rome	10 50 a m	To Rome	4 00 p m
§From Chatt'n'ga	12 25 pm	To Marietta	5 30 pm
§From Nashville	6 25 pm	§To Nashville	8 20 p m
ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.			
§From Montg'm'y	6 40 am	§To Montgomery	5 35 a m
From Newnan	8 20 am	To Manchester	8 35 am
From Manchester	10 30 am	To Palmetto	11 55 am
§From Selma	11 40 am	§To Montgomery	1 30 pm
From Palmetto	2 20 pm	To Manchester	3 15 pm
From Manchester.	5 30 pm	§To Selma	4 20 pm
§From Montg'm'y	6 15 pm	To Newnan	5 45 pm
Following Train Sunday only:		Following Train Sunday only:	
From Newnan	10 15 am	To Newnan	5 10 pm
GEORGIA RAILROAD.			
§From Augusta	5 00 am	§To Augusta	7 15 am
From Covington	7 45 am	§To Augusta	3 05 pm
§From Augusta	12 15 pm	To Covington	6 10 pm
§From Augusta	6 00 pm	§To Augusta	10 45 pm
MIDDLE GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC. (VIA GEORGIA RAILROAD TO COVINGTON.)			
From Milledgeville	12 15 pm	To Milledgeville	7 45 am
From Milledgeville.	6 00 pm	To Milledgeville	3 05 pm
SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY (PIEDMONT AIR-LINE.)			
§From Wash'gton	5 20 am	§To Richmond	8 00 am
†From Cornelia.	8 30 am	§To Washington	12 00 m
From Washington	3 55 pm	To Cornelia	4 35 pm
§From Richmond.	9 30 pm	§To Washington	9 00 pm
SOUTHERN RAILWAY (WESTERN SYSTEM.)			
No.		No.	
31 Frm Cincinnati	11 35 pm	32 To Cincinnati	4 22 am
32 Frm Jacks'ville.	4 12 am	31 To Jacksonvile	11 45 pm
37 Frm Chattan'ga	1 59 pm	38 To Chatanooga	2 00 pm
33 Frm Rome	10 35 am	34 To Chattanooga	7 30 am
36 From Macon	8 50 pm	35 To Macon	7 45 am
38 From Jaxville	11 45 am	37 To Jaxville	4 10 pm
32 Frm Brunswick	4 12 am	31 To Brunswick.	11 45 pm
51 Frm G'nv'le Mis	11 40 am	50 To Gr'nv'le, Mis	4 10 pm
53 Frm Birmin'h'm	8 50 pm	52 To Birmingham	6 00 am
55 Frm Tallapoosa	8 50 am	54 To Tallapoosa	5 00 pm
SEABOARD AIR-LINE. (GEORGIA, CAROLINA AND NORTHERN DIVISION.)			
From Norfolk	5 20 am	To Charleston	7 15 am
From Athens	800 am	To Washington	12 00 m
§From Washingt'n	4 09 pm	To Athen	3 45 pm
From Charleston	6 45 pm	To Norfolk	8 15 pm
GEORGIA MIDLAND AND GULF. (VIA CENTRAL RAILROAD TO GRIFFIN)			
From Columbus	11 30 am	To Columbus	7 30 am
From Columbus	8 05 pm	To Columbus	4 25 pm
ATLANTA AND FLORIDA RAILROAD.			
From Ft. Valley	11 00 am	To Fort Valley	2 30 pm

S. A. L.

Seaboard Air-Line

Schedule in Effect January 23d, 1895.

"The Atlanta Special."

Solid Vestibuled Train—No Extra Fare Charged.

Double Daily Service Between Atlanta and New York.

No. 402—"Atlanta Special," leaves Atlanta daily at 12 noon, for Athens, Elberton, Abbeville, Greenwood, Chester, Charlotte, Wilmington, Southern Pines, Raleigh, Norfolk, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

Stops only at important stations on S. A. L.

No. 38—S. A. L. "Northern Express," leaves Atlanta daily at 8:15 p. m., for all points as shown under "Atlanta Special." Making all local stops north of Athens.

No. 34—"Charleston Express," leaves Atlanta daily at 7:15 a. m. for Athens, Elberton, Abbeville, Greenwood, Clinton, Columbia and Charleston, making all intermediate stops.

No. 36—"Athens Flyer," leaves Atlanta daily except Sunday, at 3:45 p. m. for Athens and intermediate points.

No. 402—Solid Pullman vestibule train. No extra fare.

No. 38—Solid train for the north. Pullman sleepers.

No. 34—Through coach to Columbia and Charleston.

Connections made at Norfolk with all steamer lines diverging.

Tickets on sale at union depot and at the company's office, 6 Kimball house.

E. St. JOHN,
Vice President.
T. J. ANDERSON,
General Passenger Agent.
W. I. FLOURNOY,
Traveling Passenger Agent.
JNO. H. WINDER,
General Manager.
B. A. NEWLAND,
General Agent Passenger Dep't
E. J. WALKER,
City Ticket & Passenger Agent.

OFFICE DESKS.

New stock, low prices. We sell more desks than any two stores in town. Why? Because we carry the stock and our prices are lowest. Roll top typewriter desks at $23.50 each. Rhodes, Snook & Haverty Furniture Co.

AGREEABLY to an order of the court of ordinary of Fulton county will be sold at auction at the courthouse door of said county on the first Tuesday in March next, within the legal hours of sale, the following described property, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the city of Atlanta and in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton, county, Georgia, and more particularly described in the subdivision of the Hill property on plat in handbill of Marcus A. Bell, as follows, to-wit: City lot No. 21, fronting forty-four (44) feet and six inches, on the eastern side of Chapel street and extending back one hundred and twenty feet, bounded on the south side by Hill's avenue and on the north by lot No. 20, deeded to George Thompson, being part of original land lot No. 85, a four-room house being on the premises. Terms cash.

JAMES MITCHELL, Administrator.
This, 7th day of February, 1895.
feb 8-15-22-Mch 1.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE—20 shares Southern Mutual Building and Loan stock. Has been running four years and seven months. Big bargain. M. E. Dildine, general delivery. feb 27-wed fri.

WANTED—To buy desirable purchase money notes, given for Atlanta real estate; can lend $2,000, $4,000 or $6,000 on long time at reasonable rates on desirable Atlanta residence property. Apply to T. W. Baxter, 311 Norcross building. feb 17-1m.

SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT for the six months ending December 31, 1894, of the condition of

The Valley Mutual Life Association

organized under the laws of the State of Virginia, made to the Governor of Georgia pursuant to the laws of said state.

Principal Office, 126 Beverly Street, Staunton, Va.

I. CAPITAL STOCK.

1. Amount of capital stock ..$108,000 00
2. Amount of capital stock paid up in cash.. 108,000 00—$108,000 00
3. Amount in notes of the stockholders, none.

II. ASSETS.

1. Market value of real estate owned by the company..$ 14,922 55—$ 14,922 55
2. Loans on bonds and mortgages (first lien) on real estate.. 3,921 73
4. Loans made in cash to policy holders on this company's policies assigned as collateral.. 248 38
6. Bonds and stocks owned absolutely, par value..$ 26,500 00
Market value carried out .. 26,500 00— 26,500 00
7. Cash in company's office .. 12,285 [illegible]
8. Cash deposited in banks to credit of company.. 5,728 71
10. Interest due or accrued and unpaid .. 1,190 97
14 Net amount of uncollected and deferred premiums (deduction 20 per cent for average loaning from gross amount) .. 205,652 [illegible]
15. All other assets, both real and personal, not included hereinbefore.. 78,043 [illegible]

Total assets ..$348,493 [illegible]

III. LIABILITIES.

3. Death losses and matured endowments in process of adjustment, or adjusted and not due..$138,325 00
4. Death losses and other policy claims resisted by the company.. 3,000 00

Total policy claims..$141,325 00
9. Borrowed money, including interest due and accrued.. 22,125 00

Total liabilities ..$163,450 00

IV. INCOME DURING LAST SIX MONTHS OF YEAR 1894.

1. Amount of cash premiums received ..$ 60,206 [illegible]
3. Interest received .. 103 [illegible]
4. Amount of income received from all other sources.. 133 [illegible]

Total income ..$ 60,469 [illegible]

V. DISBURSEMENTS DURING LAST SIX MONTHS OF YEAR 1894.

1. Losses paid ..$ 49,883 10
Total amount actually paid for losses and matured endowments.. $ 49,883 10
6. Dividends paid to policy-holders or others.. 5,824 [illegible]
8. Taxes paid .. 1,805 00
9. All other payments and expenditures: Postage, $273.26; printing, $225.26.. 498 52

10. Total disbursements..$ 58,010 [illegible]
Greatest amount insured in any one risk..$ 5,000 00
Total amount of insurance outstanding.. 57,643 25

Certified copy of the act incorporating company, filed in office of insurance commissioner of Georgia.

STATE OF VIRGINIA, COUNTY OF AUGUSTA.—Personally appeared before the undersigned, J. D. Clothier, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the assistant secretary of the Valley Mutual Life Association, of Virginia, and that the foregoing statement is correst and true. J. D. CLOTHIER.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 25th day of February, 1895.
JOS. B. WOODWARD, N. P.
(My term expires January 26, 1897.)

SALE OF UNCLAIMED FREIGHT---EAST TENN., VA. AND GA. RAILROAD.

Freight Claim Department, Atlanta, Ga., February 20, 1895.—Unless freight and charges are paid and goods removed before March 26, 1895, we will, on that date, sell at our freight house in Atlanta, Ga., the following articles for freight and charges:

Consignee and Destination.	Articles.	Charges
J. Q. Everett, Sugar Valley, Ga.	1 egg case	[illegible]
Ga. Foundry & Machine Works, Rome, Ga.	4 boxes B metal	[illegible]
H. G. Hutchinson, Rome, Ga.	1 box hardware	[illegible]
G. P. Nixon, Rome, Ga.	1 box milk cans	[illegible]
Mattie Peterman, Rome, Ga.	1 box H. H. goods	[illegible]
Hammack, Lucas & Co., Rome, Ga.	1 box printing matter	
Annie Frazier, Rome, Ga.	2 bundles bedding	
Annie Frazier, Rome, Ga.	1 bundle bed ends	
Annie Frazier, Rome, Ga.	1 bundle B. rails	
Annie Frazier, Rome, Ga.	3 chairs	
Mountain City B. Works, Rome, Ga.	1 case M. & S. bottles	[illegible]
Mrs. M. O. Wynn, Rome, Ga.	5 boxes G. seed	[illegible]
Rome Water Works, Rome, Ga.	½ barrel oil	[illegible]
Davis & Finch, Dallas, Ga.	1 box glass	[illegible]
Atlanta Wooden Ware Co., Atlanta, Ga.	1 case blue	[illegible]
Atlanta Showcase Co., Atlanta, Ga.	1 box molding	[illegible]
G. G. Brown, Atlanta, Ga.	2 cases mineral water	[illegible]
G. G. Brown, Atlanta, Ga.	2 cases mineral water	[illegible]
R. H. Bewick, Atlanta, Ga.	1 iron safe	
DeLoach Mill M'f'g Co., Atlanta, Ga.	1 register W. wheel	
DeLoach Mill M'f'g Co., Atlanta, Ga.	1 gate wheel; 1 set B. gear	[illegible]
W. D. & Co., Atlanta, Ga.	1 case shoes	[illegible]
J. B. Daniel, Atlanta, Ga.	9 boxes drugs	
J. B. Daniel, Atlanta, Ga.	3 packages, (15) boxes tobacco	[illegible]
Fleming & Co., Atlanta, Ga.	1 box printing matter	[illegible]
Golden Transfer Co., Atlanta, Ga.	1 box G. seed	[illegible]
Golden Transfer Co., Atlanta, Ga.	1 box G. seed	[illegible]
Gibbs Drug Co., Atlanta, Ga.	1 keg cider	[illegible]
Gate City O. Co., Atlanta, Ga.	1 C. B. dressing	[illegible]
Jones M'f'g Co., Atlanta, Ga.	10 bundles pig iron	[illegible]
Max Kutz, Atlanta, Ga.	1 M. T. trunk	[illegible]
Mrs. H. B. Logan, Atlanta, Ga.	1 sewing machine	[illegible]
F. W. Perkins, Atlanta, Ga.	14 doors	[illegible]
J. F. Pullins, Atlanta, Ga.	1 box clothing	[illegible]
Rouse & Co., Atlanta, Ga.	1 barrel glue	
Sou. Belt & Tool Co., Atlanta, Ga.	2 angle steel, 9 pulleys	[illegible]
Sou. Novelty Co., Atlanta, Ga.	5 slot machines	[illegible]
O. W. Smith, Atlanta, Ga.	1 M. T. carboy	[illegible]
O. N. S. Sedell, Atlanta, Ga.	5 slot machines	[illegible]
O. N. S. Sedell, Atlanta, Ga.	5 slot machines	[illegible]
Times, Atlanta, Ga.	1 barrel P. ink	[illegible]
W. A. Vinton, Atlanta, Ga.	1 box tobacco	[illegible]
D. M. Gibson, Flovilla, Ga.	1 box drugs	[illegible]
O. N., J. F. Greer, Flovilla, Ga.	3 kegs cider	[illegible]
O. N., Freeman & Jones, Macon, Ga.	186 bales hay	[illegible]
O. N., Freeman & Jones, Macon, Ga.	199 bales hay	[illegible]
O. N., Freeman & Jones, Macon, Ga.	Corn	[illegible]
O. N., Allen Bros., Macon, Ga.	208 bales hay	[illegible]
O. N., Allen Bros., Macon, Ga.	Hay	[illegible]
O. N., Allen Bros., Macon, Ga.	270 bales hay	[illegible]
O. N., Jones & Hazelhurst, Macon, Ga.	Hay	[illegible]
Electric Kindling Wood Co., Macon, Ga.	Wood	[illegible]
Electric Kindling Wood Co., Macon, Ga.	Wood	[illegible]
Electric Kindling Wood Co., Macon, Ga.	Wood	[illegible]
O. N., W. C. Coleman & McRae, Macon, Ga.	Baled hay	[illegible]
O. N., W. B. Small, Macon, Ga.	220 bales hay	[illegible]
O. N., Jacques & Finsley Co., Macon, Ga.	218 bales hay	[illegible]
O. N., Western Hay Grain Co., Macon, Ga.	221 bales hay	[illegible]
O. N., Kershaw & H., Macon, Ga.	220 sacks oats	[illegible]
O. N., Kershaw & H., Macon, Ga.	1 box slate	[illegible]
H. D. Moulton, Macon, Ga.	1 breeder	[illegible]
Z. Z. Ross, Macon, Ga.	1 iron safe	[illegible]
G. F. Tobas, Macon, Ga.	1 box crockery	[illegible]
H. V. Balcom, Macon, Ga.	1 crate fruit baskets	[illegible]
Mrs. W. T. Colaults, Macon, Ga.	2 boxes toilet paper	[illegible]
Hicks & Davis, Macon, Ga.	½ barrel cider	[illegible]
Anna Gannerway, Macon, Ga.	1 mirror frame	
C. C. Hendrix, Columbia, S. C.	1 bundle baskets	
J. M. Chapman, Crawfordville, Ga.	1 box merchandise	
S. W. Coney, Coney, Ga.	1 box drugs	
Link Belt Eng. Co.		
Noticy E. S. Windell Co., Bainbridge, Ga.	1 box castings	
J. L. Saunders, Whitewater, Ga.	1 bundle W. paper	
Braxton Supply Co., Braxton, Ga.	1 cask crockery	
H. Levy, Newmanville, Fla.	1 bundle S. castings	
Tifton Canning & M'f'g Co., Tifton, Ga.	1 barrel oil	
Stone & Greer, Dublin, Ga.	1 package casting	
C. R. Ashley, Valdosta, Ga.	1 bundle poles	
No marks	1 bundle paper	
No marks	1 bundle bed ornaments	
No marks	1 bundle F. dogs	
No marks	3 trunks	
No marks	1 bundle P. handles	
A. Regan, Jr., Hawkinsville, Ga.	2 boxes tobacco	[illegible]
O. N., J. Cooper, Empire, Ga.	1 box groceries	[illegible]
A. B. Steel, Chauncey, Ga.	2 kegs bottles	[illegible]
Laurens Lumber Co., Chauncey, Ga.	Lumber	[illegible]
W. L. Wilcox, Chauncey, Ga.	2 blocks marble	
W. B. Steel & Co., Chauncey, Ga.	1 box axes	
W. B. Steel & Co., Chauncey, Ga.	6 kegs nails	[illegible]
F. B. Stubbs, Chauncey, Ga.	1 B. old papers	[illegible]
C. P. Hammond, Helena, Ga.	1 pile driver	[illegible]
D. P. Hallman & Bro. McRae, Ga.	1 bundle cement	[illegible]
L. L. Williams, McRae, Ga.	Marble	[illegible]
J. E. King, McRae, Ga.	Marble	[illegible]
A. C. Patterson & Co., Scotland, Ga.	1 package (4 boxes) tobacco	
No marks, Jesup, Ga.	2 packages P. handles and beams.	
No marks, Jesup, Ga.	1 box oil	
Lewis Meyers, Everett City, Ga.	1 iron safe	[illegible]
J. B. Wright, Brunswick, Ga.	1 box drugs	[illegible]
Viola Black, Brunswick, Ga.	H. H. goods	[illegible]
Rose Bowman, Brunswick, Ga.	1 table	[illegible]
W. H. Veal, Brunswick, Ga.	H. H. goods	[illegible]
P. S. Clark, Brunswick, Ga.	1 folding bed	[illegible]
C. D. Ogg, Brunswick, Ga.	1 C. L. hay	[illegible]
C. E. Mott, Brunswick, Ga.	9 crates crockery	[illegible]
O. N., A. B. Patton, Brunswick, Ga.	1 bale cotton	[illegible]
O. N., A. B. Patton, Brunswick, Ga.	1 bale cotton	[illegible]
No marks	1 bale cotton	[illegible]
W. B. Jr. & Co., Flat Tub Lake, Ga.	1 can lard	
W. B. Jr. & Co., Flat Tub Lake, Ga.	1 wheel barrow	
No marks	2 bales hay	
J. Graham, Graham, Ga.	1 plow stock	[illegible]
J. F. Hall, Jr., Graham, Ga.	1 package S. nails	[illegible]
J. F. McKibben, Jackson, Ga.	1 package bed ends	[illegible]
J. F. McKibben, Jackson, Ga.	1 package bed rails	[illegible]
No marks, Jackson, Ga.	2 cases M. goods	[illegible]
H. F. Gilmore, Jackson, Ga.	1 box glass	[illegible]
S. J. Steele, Jackson, Ga.	5 bundles S. care	[illegible]
J. P. Evans, Jackson, Ga.	1 organ, 1 stool	[illegible]
J. W. Washington, Jackson, Ga.	1 package 2 boxes tobacco	[illegible]
W. H. Westbrook, Jackson, Ga.	2 cases boots and shoes	[illegible]
Montoy Bros., Jackson, Ga.	1 case paper	[illegible]
Jackson Mercantile Co., Jackson, Ga.	1 box merchandise	[illegible]
A. Baum & Co., Hazelhurst, Ga.	9 nest trunks	
C. E. King, Hazelhurst, Ga.	1 keg cider	
	1 case glass	
C. E. Taylor, Cochran, Ga.	2 cases tobacco	[illegible]
C. E. Taylor, Cochran, Ga.	1 box tobacco	[illegible]
T. D. Walker, Cochran, Ga.	1 box G. seed	[illegible]
J. Graham, Graham, Ga.	1 plow stock	[illegible]

EDWIN FITZGERALD, General Freight Agent.

REWARD.

A reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS will be paid for the detection, arrest and delivery to the sheriff of McDuffie county, Georgia, with evidence to convict, of the person or persons who, on the night of January 24th and 25th, 1895, displaced the switch at Thomson, Ga., leading from the main line of the Georgia railroad into a sidetrack at that place, thereby causing a collision between westbound passenger train No. 3, and a car standing on the sidetrack.

THOMAS K. SCOTT,
General Manager of the Georgia Railroad Company
fri-sun-tue—1mo

NATIONAL SURGICAL INSTITUTE
Atlanta, Ga. Established 1874.
Treats Club Feet, Diseases of the Spine, Hip Joints, Paralysis, Piles, Fistula, Female and private diseases, Hernia, Rheumatism, Urinary Organs, etc. Send for illustrated circular.

THE WORK OF WOMEN

The Woman's Department Is an Enterprise of Great Importance.

STORY OF ITS GROWTH TO THE PRESENT

How the Ladies Have Worked Earnestly for Its Success.

MRS. JOSEPH THOMPSON'S FINE WORK

She Has Been at the Head of the Board o Women Managers Since Its Inception—Work of Committees.

There is a feature of the exposition which above all others deserves the best of praise and the greatest of credit, and which is an everlasting monument to the pluck and energy of Atlanta's women in particular, and of woman-kind in general.

The mention of woman almost obviates the necessity of naming this feature. It is a feature which began humbly, and once seemed about to become a "light that failed." It is the woman's department of the great exposition of 1895. This department is one that represents genuine hard work and a great deal of worry by Atlanta women.

The woman's department has an interesting story. It might have never materialized to its present strength and splendor, had it not so chanced that it was officered by women who were willing to give their time and their minds to the work of seeing that women were represented at the exposition. The officers, selected from among the very best and most progressive of Atlanta's women, have never flagged in their work, and will shortly see their dearest wishes and brightest hopes realized.

Little by little they have worked and secured funds, but they have builded well. Altogether, the story of the woman's department is one that is full of interest, not only to women, but to everybody, as demonstrating the capabilities of willing womankind, and as indicating that their capacities in almost any drection are limited only by the limitations they themselves put upon them. The woman's department and its progress might be compared to the growing of some bulb, which has pushed through darkness and obstacles until it reaches the top to bloom into a flower of perfection. So it has been with the work of this department. The women have worked steadily, until the woman's building, which is soon to be begun, will be the long nourished flower.

From Its Very Inception.

It may be truthfully said that the woman's department to the exposition officers was looked upon as a necessity. All of the gentlemen interested in the exposition felt that it would never do to let an organization be had unless woman was given representation.

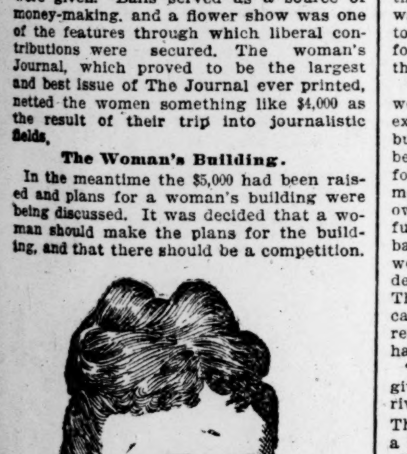
The importance of the woman's department was not realized at that time—not even by the women themselves. Its scope has grown with the opportunity for growth. It has grown until every branch of woman's development will be revealed up to its latest perfection in the exhibits that will be made.

It was thought, to begin with, that $5,000—surely not more than $10,000—would be sufficient for a woman's building, and to defray all the expenses connected with the woman's department. No appropriation was made by the exposition board, as it was thought that sufficient money could be raised by the women. The very start was not encouraging. Merchants, business men and everybody had contributed liberally towards the exposition proper, and the women entered upon their work just a little discouraged at the outlook.

They felt that aid was necessary and placed a communication to this effect before the board of managers of the exposition. The matter was thoroughly discussed and it was finally announced to the woman's department that if it could raise $5,000 that $10,000 would be appropriated for a building. With an energy almost surprising the women went to work. There was one brief spell of rest, during the summer months, and then the work was renewed with greater good. Entertainments were given. Balls served as a source of money-making, and a flower show was one of the features through which liberal contributions were secured. The woman's Journal, which proved to be the largest and best issue of The Journal ever printed, netted the women something like $4,000 as the result of their trip into journalistic fields.

The Woman's Building.

In the meantime the $5,000 had been raised and plans for a woman's building were being discussed. It was decided that a woman should make the plans for the building, and that there should be a competition.



MRS. W. M. DICKSON,
Who Was Business Manager of The Ladies' Journal.

This was published thoroughly, and it was not long before a large number of plans had been sent to the woman's department and were awaiting disposition. The plans were all beautiful, but it was finally decided that Miss Elise Mercur, of Pittsburg, was the woman architect entitled to the award.

It first looked as if there would be room to spare in the present building, but so rapidly have applications for space been made and granted, that already there is much talk of an annex to the woman's building. The officers are all decidedly in favor of this and it is more than likely that it will be built in a semicircle about one end of the woman's building. The columns will be Corinthian in style and the arrangement will be into a number of rooms which will be used for state exhibits—that is, for exhibits from the states other than Georgia.

The estimated cost of the building, as planned by Miss Mercur, was $15,000, but she has announced that it cannot be built for that. Bids are being received now and the specifications are coming in every day. It is very likely that the contract will be awarded within a very short time. When completed the building will be artistic as well as substantial, and will stand as a fine proof of woman's ability and skill in architectural designing.

A Talk with Mrs. Joseph Thompson.

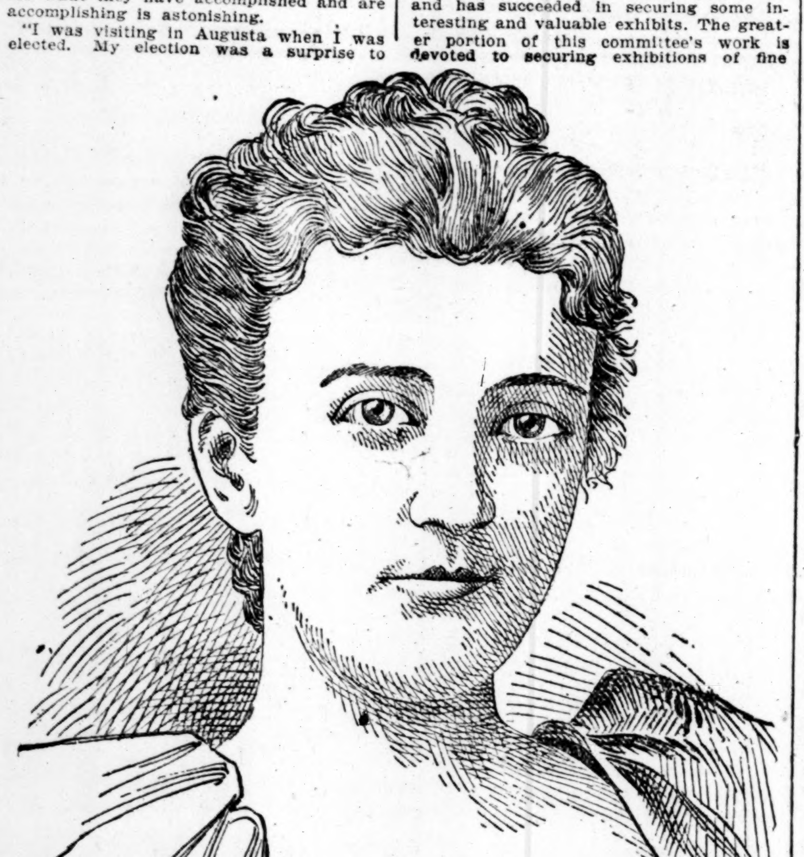
Mrs. Joseph Thompson, who is president of the woman's department, is a woman of striking personality. She is a woman of great culture and refinement and possesses an indomitable will. She is probably the hardest worker among all the women, and devotes her time unstintedly to the exposition work. She has a marvelous aptitude for business and attends to all her correspondence with a regularity and punctuality that would be surprising in any woman. She is never at a loss in questions that arise before the board meetings, and her advice is listened to carefully and is given much weight.

When presiding, Mrs. Thompson is exceedingly strict, and is an extreme advocate of "business before talk." Not only does she possess these business-like qualities, but she is also a woman of rare beauty. In tastes, she is decidedly literary, though at present her exposition work claims all of her attention. Mrs. Thompson tells of the woman's department and her presidency in a delightful manner.

"Tell The Constitution something about yourself," the representative of The Constitution asked Mrs. Thompson.

Mrs. Thompson smiled: "Really, I know nothing of interest about myself," said she. "But let me tell you about the committees, for what they have accomplished and are accomplishing is astonishing.

"I was visiting in Augusta when I was elected. My election was a surprise to me. I was notified by telegram and my first impulse was to decline it; not that I was not thoroughly in sympathy with the movement, but that I had no experience and no conception of what would be required of me. I could not see how an untried woman could assume such a responsibility without preparation, but I finally concluded to accept the position and did so.



MRS. JOSEPH THOMPSON,
The Beautiful and Accomplished Presiding Officer of the Board of Women Managers.

"I had engaged a stateroom for a long deferred trip to Europe and was ready to postpone the journey, but the energetic women of the board were unwilling to deprive me of the pleasure. I returned to find that valuable work had been done in my absence. The ways and means committee, under the guidance of Mrs. Hugh Hagan, had been active and had achieved in actual results a valuable beginning.

"We started out under this difficulty: When our board was organized and commenced to struggle for life, we found that every man of means in Atlanta had previously been appealed to to subscribe to the exposition fund and had done so. It was exceeding reasonable bounds for us to call on them again. We were, therefore, put upon our own resources to secure the amount of money needed.

"We conferred with the officials and were told that if we would raise $5,000 the exposition would appropriate $10,000 to our building. Our first step was the Drew benefit. This venture netted us $500. Then followed a series of successful entertainments, every one of which stood upon its own merits, and all of which were successful. Card parties, floral displays, paper balls, bazaars, and the woman's Journal were among the enterprises which we undertook and carried to a successful issue. The result of all our activity is $15,000 in cash—three times the amount required to receive the $10,000 appropriation. In all we have $25,000.

"Our financial success, however, has not given me the gratification that I have derived from the work of the committees. They have given their time and effort with a loyalty and devotion that suggests, after all, the mainspring of what is known in the world of success as the 'Atlanta spirit.' Men have no monopoly of this spirit, I assure you. Consider the disadvantages under which they went to work, the fact that already every public spirited Atlantian had subscribed to the full limit of his means, that we were in the midst of a discouraging financial era and that the world's fair at Chicago had just closed—take these things into consideration, note what has been achieved by the women, and you will have a fair idea of the obstacles they have had to overcome.

"It is our desire to present to the world at Atlanta's exposition an epitome of what woman has done in every department of thought and invention. The women who toil day by day, the women who are slaves to menial occupations, may here get a glimpse of higher possibilities, may here see the prophecy of emancipation. New avenues of employment will be suggested; women may see what women are doing, and every woman who visits the exposition may get the benefit of that advancement, which is the characterizing sign of the age. To help women in this way—this is the end and aim of the woman's department. We wish to give them practical demonstration of what can be accomplished in woman's sphere."

"We have everything ready, too, for the beginning of our building, and Miss Mercur will be here next week to confer with us regarding it. Our department has simply outgrown itself. We have added committee after committee until its scope has made it a miniature exposition. I am astonished every day at the development of woman as indicated through the applications for space or the work of the committees.

"In fact, more space is needed. This want is becoming a serious consideration with us. I am heartily in favor of an annex and I believe that we shall be forced to build one in order that we may accommodate the exhibits from the various states. Every committee has done superb work, and all deserve every bit of the credit that can be given them. I knew that the women could do wonders with their untiring energy, their devotion to the exposition work and their unflagging zeal surprised me. The women have surpassed themselves in the work they have accomplished."

Mrs. Thompson is enthusiastic over the idea of an annex and it is very likely that there will be such a building at the end of the woman's building.

Mrs. A. B. Steele, the secretary of the board; Mrs. A. E. Thornton, who has charge of the fiduciary interests; Mrs. W. H. Felton and Mrs. W. M. Dickson have all done wonderful work in organization and execution.

Besides the various committees in the city and state, there are committees all over the United States at work for the woman's department. The most important committee is that presided over by Mrs. W. H. Felton. It is the executive committee and disposes of all the heavier work that comes up.

The visiting board is quite a feature. Mrs. Glover Cleveland is chairman and Mrs. Potter Palmer is vice chairman. There are on this board such women as Mrs. H. N. Higginbotham, Lady Aberdeen, Mrs. Adlai Stevenson, Mrs. Roger A. Pryor, Mrs. Francis Willard and Mrs. Fitzhugh Lee from states other than Georgia, and in Georgia there are Mrs. Hoke Smith, Mrs. Rufus Bullock, Mrs. E. P. Howell, Mrs. Charles F. Crisp and Mrs. H. W. Grady.

Decorative and Applied Arts.

Mrs. E. L. Tyler is chairman of the committee on decoration and applied arts and has succeeded in securing some interesting and valuable exhibits. The greater portion of this committee's work is devoted to securing exhibitions of fine tapestries and lace. Lady Aberdeen has taken a decided stand on this line and has advocated the beautifying of the schoolrooms as one of the steps towards advocating the younger mind. She holds that it lends an attractiveness to the surroundings of the pupils which brings his mind and feelings into almost certain harmony.

Fine Art, Sculpture and Land Loans.

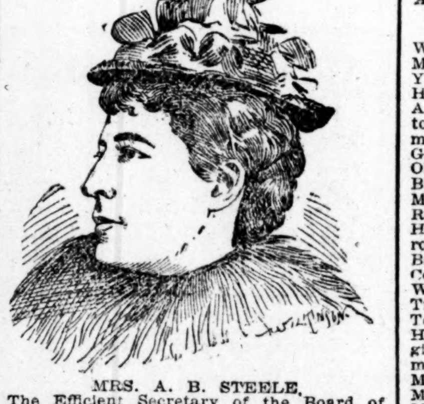
Splendid work has already been done by this committee, of which Mrs. W. M. Dickson is the energetic chairman.

This committee has secured a "Raphael" and will have several other famous paintings which have been promised them. They will have Mrs. Cora Frazee's copies of the "Helping Hand" and "Going to the Pasture," which were taken from the originals in the Corcoran art gallery. Then there are pictures of Miss Leiper's, which took medals at the world's fair. An application has also been put in for Miss Cornelia Fassetto's picture in the capitol, and this will be secured if possible. Miss Norton's wood carving of magnolias, which took the premium at the world's fair, will be on exhibition through this committee. The case of miniatures in the Walters collection will probably be loaned to this committee. The Walters collection takes in the miniatures of many notable women.

Hospitals and Charities.

Space for this committee has been given from the basement. There it will prove one of the most important exhibits of the entire exposition. Mrs. Nellie Peters Black is chairman of this committee and talks interestingly of the work done by her committee.

"We will have," said she, "an emergency hospital. If any one is dangerously hurt on the grounds he can be brought to the hospital until he is able to be moved to the Grady hospital. We will have a ward for men and another for women. There will also be a fine exhibition of surgical instruments.



MRS. A. B. STEELE,
The Efficient Secretary of the Board of Women Managers.

"Another feature will be reports from all the charitable and philanthropic societies in the world. Then we expect to have a number of dolls dressed in the uniform of the different hospitals and placed on exhibition. We want to have one day set aside for a meeting of philanthopists from all over the world."

Committee on Children's Department.

The committee on children's department is doing good work. Mrs. Joseph Hirsch is chairman of this committee and is active in the work concerning it.

This department will be in the basement of the woman's building and there will be a place where children may be kept when the mothers want to see the exposition without being worried by them. This will prove a feature. Then there will be a kindergarten, which will be in actual operation upon certain days. Altogether this department will create a lot of interest.

Mrs. W. L. Peel's Committee.

A committee that is preparing for one of the most interesting exhibits of the entire woman's department is the colonial committee, of which Mrs. W. L. Peel is the chairman. This committee, under the leadership of Mrs. Peel, had done a world of work and is preparing an astonishingly interesting exhibit.

"We intend to have a splendid exhibt," said Mrs. Peel yesterday. "On the outside of the room, stationed at the door, we will have a guard dressed in the uniform of the colonial days. We will also have just outside the door a desk made out of the cradle in which the first white child born in America was rocked to sleep. It is the cradle of Virginia Dare of North Carolina. This is a decidedly valuable relic.

"There will be a lot of relics and a great number of pictures. At the world's fair the colonial exhibit there was fairly hidden away in the big building, and comparatively few had a good opportunity to see it. But we have a nice room and will have some rare articles of the olden days on exhibition."

Professional Work of Women.

An exhibit which promises to be one of rare interest as showing the development of women in professional branches, will be that which Mrs. W. A. Hemphill's committee is securing. Mrs. Hemphill's committee is the committee on the professional work of women. There are several subcommittees which are corresponding with women in the various professions. There are lawyers, ministers, physicians, scientists, astronomers and botanists. Speaking of her committee Mrs. Hemphill said:

"If I succeed in bringing to Georgia some of the enthusiasm that is moving in the rest of the world regarding woman's work in professional fields, I shall be satisfied."

Patents and Inventions.

Mrs. W. D. Grant is chairman of the committee on patents and inventions. It is the intention of this committee to have an exhibit which shall comprise all the patents obtained by women and a sample of the invention.

Mrs. Grant, the chairman, is taking a great deal of interest in the work of this committee, and is now in Washington where she is securing from the patent department much valuable assistance in her work. Mrs. Grant's committee has met with much success.

Committee on Women's Congresses.

Mr. Loulie M. Gordon is chairman of the committee on woman's congresses. She has arranged for a great gathering of representatives of the many woman's organizations to be held during the exposition on October 18th and 19th. Foremost among these organizations is the Daughters of the Revolution.

Mrs. Ohl's Committee.

Mrs. J. K. Ohl is chairman of the press committee. She is arranging to make it decidedly pleasant and comfortable for all visiting newspaper women. She has secured one of the handsomest rooms of the woman's building, and will have it artistically fitted up. There will be desks and tables galore and delightfully cozy nooks and corners. All of the leading newspapers and magazines will be kept on file and a library of reference books will be a feature.

Two Hard Working Committees.

Two committees that have had a great deal of work to do and that still have much more ahead, are the committees on reception and entertainment and the ways and means committee. Mrs. Clarence knowles is chairman of the first named committee and Mrs. Hugh Hagan of the second.

This Committee Short on Space.

The library committee of which Mrs. Porter King is chairman, is composed of a number of Atlanta's brightest women. And the members of this committee have been working, too, as is evidenced by the fact that they now have offered them donations which would fill ten times the amount of space allotted to them.

More space is what this committee needs. From Italy alone have come offers of donations to an amount which would occupy all the space they now have. Friends in New Hampshire will send a complete set of books written by New Hampshire women, and so interested have the women of that state become in the matter that a duplicate set is being prepared for their state library.

The ladies have secured a promise of 240 volumes from England. These book repsent the best English authors. They are to be donated, and after the exposition will go toward a public library, which these ladies hope to establish.

The middle western states and the New England states are responding to the requests of the ladies of this committee in a noble manner. However it has now come to a question of which offers shall be refused, as the committee has not sufficient space at its disposal for what is one of the best exhibits in the woman's department. It is very likely that there will be more space given this exhibit.

Some of the Other Committees.

It is very difficult to select any of the committees out to tell of the good work done. The members of each committee have worked faithfully, and are entitled to praise. Interesting exhibits will be the result of the work of the women, and the credit will go to them as it should.

Among the committees now at work are the following named:

Agriculture and pomology, Mrs. H. L. Wilson, chairman: architectural designing, Mrs. John Keely, chairman; assignment of space, Mrs. S. M. Inman; bee culture, Mrs. W. R. Hammond; buildings, Mrs. E. C. Peters; cooking school Mrs. A. V. Gude; educational, Miss Nettie Sergeant; ofiral display, Mrs. W. C. Lanier; music, Mrs. Hugh Angier; young ladies, Mrs. Morris Brandon; normal and industrial college Mrs. W. Y. Atkinson, and household economics, Mrs. Albert Cox.

Board of Women Managers.

Mrs. Joseph Thompson, president; Mrs. W. C. Lanier, first vice president; Mrs. S. M. Inman, second vice president; Mrs. W. Y. Atkinson, honorary vice president; Mrs. Hoke Smith, honorary vice president; Mrs. A. B. Steele, secretary; Mrs. A. E. Thornton, treasurer; Mrs. W. H. Felton, chairman executive committee; Mrs. Loulie M. Gordon, representative at large; Mrs. J. K. Ohl, Mrs. W. M. Dickson, Mrs. N. P. Black, vice chairmen executive committee; Mrs. E. C. Peters, Mrs. Hugh Hagan, Mrs. Robert Lowry, Mrs. E. L. Tyler, Mrs. H. H. Cabaniss, Mrs. H. L. Wilson, Mrs. Carroll Payne, Mrs. Joe Hirsch, Mrs. R. S. Barrett, honorary member; Mrs. Charles Collier, Mrs. Clark Howell, Jr., Mrs. B. W. Wrenn Mrs. Porter King, Mrs. George Traylor, Mrs. James English, Mrs. H. B. Tompkins, Mrs. Morris Brandon, Mrs. A. H. Cox, Mrs. W. L. Peel, Mrs. Hugh Angier, Mrs. W. D. Grant, Mrs. W. R. Hammond, Mrs. John Keely, Mrs. A. V. Gude, Mrs. James O'Neill, Mrs. Clarence Knowles, Mrs. Rhode Hill, Mrs. W. A. Hemphill, Mrs. Grant Wilkins and Mrs. W. G. Raoul.

Thousands of cases of rheumatism have been cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. This is abundant reason for belief that it will cure you.

THE CITY GETS $16,500 TAX.

That Will Be Atlanta's Share of Tax on the Lessees' Fund.

Last Tuesday morning The Constitution published the full story of the finding of untaxed property to the amount of between $300,000 and $700,000. This was the amount in the hands of the receivers appointed to act for the lessees of the Western and Atlantic railroad after the lease expired.

The fact that this property was in existence in this large amount was brought out by the fight made by Receiver Stahlman against the payment of a large fee claimed by Mr. Julius Brown, the well known attorney, who was attorney for the receivers. City Attorney Anderson has investigated the matter and the city assessors have assessed the property for $500,000 the first year and for $200,000 each of the subsequent years. There will be interest upon the taxes up to the present year.

The amount of taxes due the city is $16,500, with interest accordingly. A motion will be made by City Attorney Anderson to have the case reopened before Judge Newman.

MILITARY NEWS.

Mr. Frank West Made Assistant Commissary General

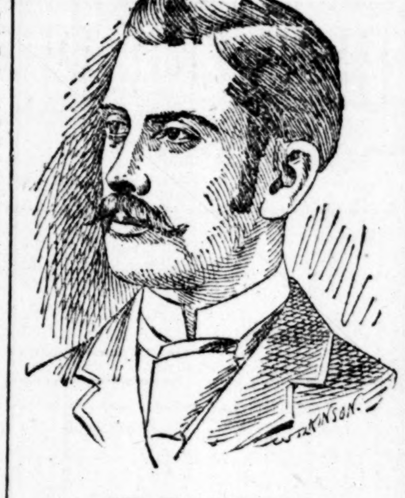
AND IS A LIEUTENANT COLONEL NOW

Other Military Notes—That Harris County Trouble—The Other Side of It. Other Capital News.

Several items of interest to the military of the state were given out by Assistant Adjutant General Satterlee yesterday. The most important of these was the appointment of Mr. H. F. West, of Atlanta, as assistant commissary general, with the rank of lieutenant colonel.

Atlanta has many strong young men who are rapidly forging to the front and who are already assuming the responsibilities of city and state, which must in a few years fall upon their shoulders, but among the number none are readier or better equipped for work of the future than Frank West, and his appointment of assistant commissary general of the state, with the rank of lieutenant colonel, is one highly appropriate.

The appointment is the more highly appreciated because of the fact that he was not an applicant, but was highly endorsed by Colonel C. E. Battle, of Columbus, Ga., the commissary general; Lieutenant C. B. Satterlee and other high officials of the state, on account of his peculiar fitness and capacity for its duties.



MR. FRANK WEST.

Young Colonel West went through the schools of Atlanta at an early age, during which time he graduated in telegraphy and was made operator in Alabama, and by his efficiency soon caught the sagacious eye of Mr. Cecil Gabbett, who was general manager of the Atlanta and West Point, and was appointed by him agent at Auburn which position, with those of express agent and telegraph operator, he filled with eminent satisfaction. In a short time he was made train dispatcher for the Richmond and Danville railroad, which brought him back home to Atlanta. Not wishing to engage permanently in the railroad business, he accepted a position with Messrs. S. M. Inman & Co., and remained with them a number of years and received much fine training that naturally comes from a business connection with the unerring business heads of the Inmans. From the Inmans he became a partner with his father, Colonel A. J. West, in the real estate business, whose sales for a number of years averaged over a million dollars annually.

Frank stands among the best business men of the city, and success has come to him through manly, business efforts, tempered with judgment, economy and close attention to business. He is identified with many of Atlanta's most active enterprises and is a director in one of her most prosperous banks.

The Henderson-Ames Company, of Kalamazoo, Mich., is making the uniforms for the members of the governor's staff. Major Calloway, the governor's military secretary, has been acting for the members of the staff in the matter, and has secured very handsome uniforms for them. They will cost about $40 each.

The governor has received the resignation of Captain Owen T. Kennan, of the Macon Hussars.

That Harris County Affair.

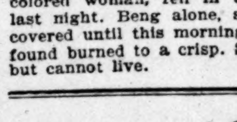
Nothing more has been heard by the executive department about the race troubles in Harris county, which seemed imminent some days ago. The matter was reported through an application for a reward for the apprehension of the persons responsible for some depredations, and the report was made by one of the most prominent men in the county.

Yesterday J. C. Beall, one of the prominent colored men of that county, wrote to The Constitution denying that anything like a race war was imminent. "My people," he wrote, "are greatly in need of money, as well as are the white people, but as for any uprising on their part no such thought ever entered their minds and I am sure that there is not a white man in Harris county who really believes or fears any such thing. If there has been incendiarism in Harris county I will say for my people, the good people of the race, that we will go as far as the Gordon Troop or any one to hunt down and punish the perpetrator of any such offense, and nine-tenths of the white people of Harris county will bear me out in the assertion."

He goes on to say that Captain Clarke has had his residence burned down before, but no uprising followed and the people are not expecting one this time. The colored people of Harris, he says, would aid the white people to suppress incendiarism or any other crime. "We have never had any trouble between the races in this county," said he, "and I hope and pray we never will. Now, Mr. Editor," he concludes, "we have got some meat, corn and syrup. All we need is a little money to attend the great exposition, which means so much to our race, and that we think we can get by the time the show opens without any incendiarism."

Fell in the Fire.

Greensboro, N. C., February 28.—(Special.) Hannah Jones, of this place, an aged colored woman, fell in the fire in a fit last night. Beng alone, she was not discovered until this morning, when she was found burned to a crisp. She is still alive, but cannot live.



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COLLARS
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SMALL SPACE—BIG TYPE
SHORT STORY—SOON TOLD
GUARANTEED Collars and Cuffs.
OUR
SOUVENIR OF FASHIONS
Will tell the rest. FREE BY MAIL.
Read it at your leisure.
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LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

Benefits Three Generations.

[SPECIAL TO OUR LADY READERS.]

"I have used *Lydia E. Pinkham's* Vegetable Compound in my family ten years with the best of results.

"Before taking it I had falling of the womb; such bearing-down pains, backache, and kidney trouble. I had had eight children, and was approaching the change of life.

"I took the Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Liver Pills; was cured of all my troubles, and passed through the change all right, and now am fifty-four years old and well. My daughter had catarrh of the bladder, and it cured her. I send you my picture with my grandson, whose mother was cured by your remedies. I will recommend your Compound to every body."—MRS. L. KELLY, Patchogue, L.I.

A TALK ON HATS.

You'll buy a new Spring Hat, won't you? We want to sell it to you. (that's natural). If we'd save you 50 cents or $1 on it, you'd buy it from us, wouldn't you? We believe we can save you that $1, or the half anyhow. Bring in your head. we can fit it, if it's size 6 1-4, 7 5-8 or any size between.

200 dozen Hats to select from. All the latest blocks and colors in Derbys, Alpines, Soft Hats or Crushers, from 50 cents up to $3.

EISEMAN & WEIL,
Head Coverers
3 WHITEHALL ST.

500 pairs extra fine knee pants, sizes 4 to 14, worth $1 and $1.25 each, to close at 73 cents a pair.

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TUBES AND WATER COLORS
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CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively Cured By These Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side. They regulate the Bowels and prevent Constipation. Are free from all crude and irritating matter. Very small; easy to take; no pain; no griping. Purely Vegetable. Sugar Coated.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.
Beware of Imitations and
Ask for CARTER'S and see you get
C-A-R-T-E-R-'S.

English Chamber Sets

Superb quality and beautifully decorated. Exclusive and artistic designs. See even half the variety and very likely you'll be in doubt which to choose. Pick blindfold and you won't go wrong.

Worth........................ $4.50
Marked Down to........... $2.50

It's one of the rare bargains every now and again coming to the surface here to popularize the store.

Dobbs, Wey & Co.,
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DR. THOMPSON,
33½ Whitehall street, rooms 3 and 4.
Catarrh, Blood, Skin,
Genito-Urinary Diseases, Nervous and Chronic Diseases a specialty. Hours, 9 to 12 and 2 to 7. Sundays, 9 to 11.
feb 24—tf.

The goods we offer for your approval and purchase are the best, about which we have no retrospective stories to tell. Their credentials are quality, style and extreme lowness of price. We're wise enough to know that "the mill won't grind with the water that is past," and that otr opportunity for closing out the remnant of our winter stock is right now. Catch the idea?

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Clothes, Hats, Furnishings,
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Civil and mining engineers, 67 Gate City bank building, Atlanta, Ga. Surveys of all kinds. Special attention given to mines, quarries and hydraulics july29 1y

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Howard E. W. Palmer. Charles A. Read.
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Equitable Building, Atlanta, Ga.

R. T. Dorsey. P. H. Brewster. Albert Howell.
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MARVIN L. CASE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
208 Equitable Building, Atlanta, Ga.

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56 pieces extra fancy China Matting, 40 yards to the piece, for $3.99.

36 pieces fancy double dyed Ireland Matting, per roll of 40 yards, $5.85.

21 pieces extra grade fancy Cotton Warp, 40 yards to the roll, for $9.85.

Rhodes, Snook & Haverty Furniture Co., 6 Peachtree street.

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THE HOTEL MARLBOROUGH

Broadway and 36th Street,
NEW YORK CITY.

Covers the entire block on Broadway, with 400 rooms and 200 bathrooms.

The leading Southern Hotel of the metropolis. First-class accommodations at fair prices on either the American or European Plan.

LOUIS L. TODD,
Proprietor.

Open Nov. 5th
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Hotel Cordova
St. Augustine, Fla.

$3
$3.50
$4
per day.

C. B. KNOTT, Manager.

Hotel Ponce de Leon will open Jan. 16, 1895.

ESTABLISHED IN 1857.

PETER LYNCH

95 Whitehall and 7 Mitchell streets, and branch store at 201 Peters street, in addition to his large and varied stock, is now receiving his usual supply of spring seeds, such as clover, orchard, blue and red top grass seeds, German millet, eastern-raised Irish potatoes, onion sets; all kinds of watermelon and cantaloupe seeds, and garden seeds of all kind; gardening tools and other hardware; guns and pistols, cartridges and ammunition of all kinds, and other varieties of goods, too numerous to mention here. He keeps up the old style. Whenever you fail to find anything, be sure and come to his place and you will be very apt to find it. All of the above varieties are to be found at his stores on Whitehall and Peters streets.

The usual supply of fine wines, ales, beers, porters, brandies, gins, rums and whiskies of the very best grade, for medicinal and beverage purposes are to be found at his Whitehall street store.

A perfect variety store at each place. All orders, accompanied with the cash, filled promptly and at reasonable prices. On hand a good lot of arctic and rubber overshoes and rubber boots for the cold and bad weather. Terms cash.

Art A Hard-Time Prices.

For one month I offer all my pictures at half price. On sale or on order.

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68 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga., Southern Art school.

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Contractors of Plumbing, Steam and Gas Fitting.
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Will you plant a garden? If so you can find a nice line of Garden Tools, Wheelbarrows, etc., at King Hardware Co.

DEGIVE'S THEATRES

THE GRAND.

TONIGHT

And Saturday at Matinee and Night.

C. B. Jefferson, Klaw & Erlanger's Wonderful Production,

COUNTRY CIRCUS

See the grand parade, over one mile in length—a stupendous stage illusion that deceives the wisest.

—Introducing—
SIE HASSEN BEN ALI
And his troupe of Moorish athletes.
WILLIAM SHOWLES,
Emperor of the arena.
TATALI,
The flying serpent.
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Aerial gymnast.
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PROFESSOR WILLIAM CONRAD
And his canine comedians.
MULDOON.
The equine wrestler.
30 horses and trained ponies.
Drama, spectacle, arenic sports and equestrianism.
3 acts comedy drama.

Usual prices—25c to $1. Matinee, 25c, 50c and 75c.
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MONDAY NIGHT, MARCH 4.

MISS MARIE LOUISE

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PIANISTE, AND THE

Atlanta Vocal Society

Mr. A. M. Burbank, director. Under the auspices of

Freyer & Bradley Music Company

W. W. Crocker, Manager.

Admission, $1.

FLORIDA ON WHEELS
ONE WEEK.

Commencing Monday, March 4th.

Whitehall street crossing 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

Special Engagement
OF
The Brilliant Pianiste,
MISS NEALLY STEVENS

At the Phillips & Crew Company's music hall

Monday Evening, March 4th.

A programme of romantic and classic music.

Tickets, 50c. feb 27-wed fri su mon.

JAPANESE RUGS

Celebrated Dantsu Goods.

3x6 feet $2.40 each.
6x9 feet $7.49 each.
7½x10½ feet $11.98 each.
9x12 feet $13.49 each.

Can't be duplicated after our opening. Come or write Tuesday, February 26th. Rhodes, Snook & Haverty Furniture Co., 6 Peachtree St.

NOTICE.

Proposals for the construction of the building of the Plant system exhibit at the Cotton States and International exposition, at Atlanta, Ga., are solicited.

All proposals must be accompanied by a satisfactory guarantee of twenty-five (25) per cent of the amount of bid as an evidence of good faith and responsibility for execution of the work as per plans and specifications, which can be examined at the following places:

Office of the director general Cotton States and International exposition, Atlanta, Ga.

Secretary Jacksonville board of trade, Jacksonville, Fla.

Associated railway land department of Florida, Sanford, Fla.

All proposals must be received on or before March 20, 1895. All communications should be addressed to

D. H. ELLIOTT,
General Land Agent, Associated Railway Land Department of Florida, Sanford, Fla.
feb28 to mch20—eod.

TO BE

EN REGLE

One should keep up with the newest shades and shapes of correspondence paper and envelopes. We make a specialty of high grade papers, such as appeal to the most refined taste and are used by the elite of society everywhere. Our new spring styles are just received and offered at popular prices. If you need fine correspondence paper do not buy until you see our stock or send for our samples.

J. P. Stevens & Bro., Jewelers and Engravers, 47 Whitehall street.

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inferior whisky—if you want a beverage and require whisky for medicinal purposes, get a brand that is absolutely pure—of undoubted merit—old and well cured—we sell that sort—our guarantee is worth something—old oscar pepper—

"o=o=p"

is the kind—at all first class bars—genuine in square—full measure bottles—red "o. o. p." on labels—there are many imitations—look out—

bluthenthal & bickart. "b.&b."

big whisky house.

Potts-Thompson

LIQUOR COMPANY,

WHOLESALERS!

9-11-13 DECATUR ST.

Our best and oldest Ryes are Q-Club, Monogram, Mt. Vernon, Imperial Cabinet, Pennsylvania Rye, Old Centennial, and ten-year-old Bourbons are Old Rippey, Jas. E. Pepper, McBrayer, Old Crow and others. Corn Whisky—"Stone Mountain"—our own brand and make.

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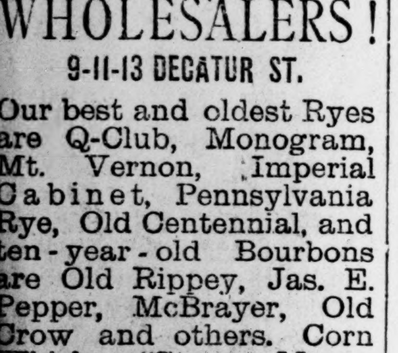

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OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M.D. Atlanta, Ga. Office 104½ Whitehall St.

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Saves You Money.

24 pounds Standard Granulated Sugar	$1.00
10 pound can Best Leaf Lard	.90
1 pound Arbuckle's Coffee	.23
1 pound Levering's Coffee	.23
10 cans Tip Top Milk	$1.00
8 cans Pure Jam	$1.00
6 cans California Standard Peaches	$1.00
6 cans California Standard Pears	$1.00
6 cans California Apricots	$1.00
6 cans California Blackberries	$1.00
1 bottle L. & P. Worcester Sauce	.25
50 pounds Peachtree Patent Flour	$1.00
1 quart jar Home-Made Preserves	.60
glasses Pure Strained Honey	$1.00
cans Best Maine Corn	$1.00
12 cans New York State Corn	$1.00
1 pound French Prunes	.10

Everything at Wholesale Prices.

W. R. HOYT,

90 Whitehall St. 'Phone 451.

3,000

Square feet added to our Carpet Department. Completed Saturday. This gives us the largest Carpet display room South. We will open it to the public with bargains Tuesday, Feb 26th. Cut prices on all our Carpets, Mattings, etc. Rhodes, Snook & Haverty Furniture Co., 6 Peachtree St.

LOYALTY REWARDED.

Miss Morgain Retains Her Position Until the End of the Year.

BUT AS MRS. F. B. WHITE

The Meeting of the Board of Education Yesterday—No Action Taken in Regard to the High School Building.

Miss Laura Morgan, the public school teacher who married last Sunday afternoon, will be permitted to retain her position in the business department of the Girls' High school until the end of the school year.

It will not be as Miss Laura Morgan, however, that her name be enrolled, but as Mrs. F. B. White.

This was decided by a unanimous vote of the board of education yesterday afternoon and the conduct of this noble young lady who was willing to sacrifice everything in order to prove her devotion to the man she loved and who needed her watchful tenderness during his ill health, has been fittingly recognized.

It required a suspension of the rules in order to grant this extension of time, as the law of the board construes the marriage of a teacher to be equivalent to her resignation, but the members of the board cheerfully voted for a suspension of the rules and also to allow Mrs. White a month's absence from school.

The meeting yesterday afternoon was a very short one and no action was taken in regard to the Boys' High school building.

Details of the Meeting.

The meeting of the board was called to order in Superintendent Slaton's office, at the high school building yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, President D. A. Beatie presiding.

Among those present were the following: Messrs. Mayson, Hirsch, Pendleton, Hulsey, Hendrix, Thomson, Kontz, Bray, Glenn, Calhoun and Mayor King. On account of serious indisposition Captain English was excused.

The minutes of the last regular meeting were read and approved.

In his monthly report Superintendent Slaton stated that much demoralization had existed in the schools during the month on account of the bad weather. The attendance of the pupils had been considerably reduced and several of the teachers had been compelled to remain at home.

Other Routine Work.

A petition was read from Miss Nettie Sergeant, the principal of the Girls' High school, and Professor B. C. Davis asking for the use of Browning hall for a concert to be held in behalf of the musical department of the Girls' High school. The petition was granted.

A letter was read from Miss Bunnie Love thanking the board for the use of the hall for the lecture of Professor J. H. Vincent and stating that Professor Vincent had subscribed $10 a month to the co-operative league of the business department.

Mr. Hirsch read a list of supplies furnished the different schools during the month.

In behalf of the building committee Mr. J. C. Hendrix reported that Ivy street school was being repaired and painted.

No action was taken as to the Boys' High school building. Chairman Hendrix simply reported that the matter was in statu quo and he would probably have something to report at the next meeting.

Mr. Mayson, the chairman of the finance committee, reported bills approved to the amount of $14,250 for the month of February. The amount of non-resident tuition for the month was $57.50.

Mr. Kontz reported the excuses of the absent teachers for the month of January.

A month's leave of absence was granted to Miss Laura Morgan and her connection with the school was extended until the close of the term.

Hood's Sarsaparilla positively cures even when all other medicines fail. It has a record of success unequaled by any other medicine. Be sure to get Hood's and only Hood's.

BURNING OF A CHURCH.

Large Fire at Johnstown, Pa.—Several Persons Injured.

Johnstown, Pa., February 28.—The large St. Josephs German Catholic church, which withstood the brunt of the terrible flood of May 31, 1889, was, at 5 o'clock this morning, destroyed by fire. Within ten minutes after the fire broke out in the basement the flames had spread to every part of the structure. An hour later the immense dome and heavy walls fell in and several firemen barely escaped with their lives. After the fire was under control Louis Pfarr was fatally injured and a man named Boltz badly injured by being caught under a falling wall, while looking at the ruins.

The loss is about $50,000, fully covered by insurance.

BUY NOW

While the Prices Are Low—A Splendid Opportunity.

If you want something unusually beautiful in the way of fine pictures you should go at once to Sam Walker, 10 Marietta street. He has a large number of the prettiest pictures you ever saw and is selling them at nominal prices. He says he can please any taste and will make prices to suit the purchaser. Mr. Walker is noted for handling goods of the highest character. He now has in stock a large assortment of the choicest etchings, pastels, water colors and oil pictures. He is also prepared to frame them for a small price.

Card of Thanks.

The Misses Dixon take this opportunity to tender their sincere thanks to the many friends who so kindly assisted them during the illness and burial of their deceased brother, Dr. John E. Dixon.

Dr. Hathaway & Co. are the leading specialists in all diseases peculiar to men and women. 22½ South Broad street. mar18-1y

If the Baby Is Cutting Teeth,

Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Lawrenceville Railroad.

The Lawrenceville railroad has resumed operations, and now runs its trains between Lawrenceville, Ga., and Suwanee, Ga., where it connects with the Southern railway. Through tickets are now sold by the Southern railway to points on the Lawrenceville railroad via Suwanee, Ga. feb26-7t

NEW MAP OF ATLANTA.

Printed in Colors and Perfected to Date.

Embracing the Cotton States and International exposition grounds, the new seventh ward (West End), Inman Park, routes of all the railroads and electric street car lines, ward boundaries, limit lines and other necessary information.

Especially prepared and copyrighted by Mr. E. B. Latham, civil engineer, for John M. Miller, publishing agent.

The map is folded in convenient pocket size and enclosed in neat covers.

Price 25 cents. For sale at the John M. Miller book store, 39 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.

LADD'S LIME.

I hereby announce that Plane & Field, whose office and warehouse is located on the Central railroad, opposite West Alabama street, this city, have been appointed sole agents for the sale of Ladd's lime in Atlanta. Their telephone is 354.

A. L. KONTZ, Receiver.

Atlanta, Ga., February 26, 1895. feb26 1m

GRAND ARMY MEN.

The Yearly Encampment for Georgia and South Carolina to Be Held in Atlanta.

HOW THEY WILL BE ENTERTAINED

Delegates to the National Encampment Have Already Been Selected—They Are L. B. Nelson and J. H. Thibadeau.

The department of the Grand Army for the states of Georgia and South Carolina will hold its yearly encampment in this city next month.

Mr. C. T. Watson is the commander of this department and will be the presiding officer of the convention.

The last annual encampment was held in the city of Savannah and was largely attended. The local veterans entertained the visiting delegates in a manner that was typical of Savannah's hospitality and the delegates were all delighted with their sojourn in the beautiful Forest City.

It is the desire of all the members of the local post to make the Atlanta encampment equally as notable as the one held at Savannah last year. The members of the Grand Army in Atlanta are enthusiastic over the approach of the yearly encampment and a meeting will be held in a few days for the purpose of making all necessary arrangements for the convention.

At this encampment next month definite information will be received as to the time for holding the national encampment of the Grand Army in Louisville, Ky.

In a general way it has been arranged for the encampment to meet coincident with the opening of the Cotton States and International exposition. The committee in charge of the encampment will agree upon the exact date within the next few days and the information thus settled will be transmitted to the department of the south that meets in Atlanta next month.

The time for the department encampment is fixed for the middle of March. The visiting delegates will be given the privilege of the city and a banquet will probably be one of the features of the encampment. Every post in the state will be represented and the attendance will perhaps be larger than usual.

The delegates from this encampment to the national encampment are Messrs. L. B. Nelson and J. H. Thibadeau. It is estimated that fully 250,000 veterans of the Grand Army will attend the Louisville encampment. A special excursion from Louisville to Atlanta will bring a large number of the veterans to the Cotton States and International exposition.

In this way Atlanta will get the benefit of the Louisville encampment and will have the pleasure of entertaining a large number of the veterans of the Grand Army.

DR. EVANS

AT

DeGive's Opera House.

Yesterday morning Dr. Evans was again greeted by a large and enthusiastic audience and doubtless in the near future this spacious theater will be crowded to overflowing to witness this wonderful and mysterious power of healing. It is a touching sight to see with what rapidity he goes from one to another of the lame, halt and blind dispensing the blessings of health and strength to each, and thus the morning is spent dissipating the various ailments of the sick and suffering of every kind and nature. Those who have failed to attend his lectures at DeGive's opera house on Marietta street have missed an opportunity of a life-time and should not delay doing so, for he amuses the mirthful, astonishes the skeptical and sets the serious to thinking. He is without doubt the best all round physician and greatest magnetic healer living. Dr. Evans heals the sick in DeGive's opera house every morning from 10 to 11 o'clock, Sundays excepted. All are invited to attend. Admission free. Consultation at the Kimball house also free.

Dr. Evans will remain in Atlanta for several months.

PERSONAL.

C. J. Daniel, wall paper, window shades, furniture and room moulding. 40 Marietta street. Send for samples.

Palpitation of the heart, nervousness, tremblings, nervous headache, cold hands and feet, pain in the back, and other forms of weakness are relieved by Carter's Iron Pills, made specially for the blood, nerves and complexion.

Why She Should Be Admired.

One of the severest Boston critics says of Mrs. Molly Stevens, in The Globe, that she should be admired, first, because she is a great pianiste, second, because she is a genuine American girl, third, because she is charming both in person and in manner. Music pupils have the best opportunity on next Monday night to see and hear attractive style in piano playing. Miss Stevens is the soul of grace at the piano, and to hear her is a great lesson for both teachers and pupils.

OGEECHEE SHAD

Large arrivals at the Emery market.

MEETINGS.

A regular communication of W. D. Luckie lodge No. 89, F. and A. M., will be held in Masonic hall, corner Gordon and Lee streets, West End, Atlanta, Ga., this evening at 7:30 o'clock. Brethren qualified invited to attend.

GEORGE S. BARKER, W. M.

C. M. GOODMAN, Secretary.

Notice---Sale of Bonds.

Until 12 o'clock m. of March 4, 1895, sealed bids will be received for bonds of the town of Abbeville, Ga. Abbeville has 1,500 inhabitants, taxable property $175,000; $9,000 of the bonds will be used in erecting academy and $1,000 for artesian well. Ten bonds will be sold of the denomination of $1,000, falling due thirty years from date, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually. Right to reject any and all bids reserved. Form of bond to be dictated by purchaser. Address clerk town council, Abbeville, Ga. feb 7—to mar 1

Rogers' Best Silver Plated Knives, Forks and Spoons at reduced prices. King Hardware Co.

For Sale by C. H. Girardeau, 8 East Wall Street.

I have for sale a lot on the Boulevard in close proximity to the homes of Judge Hopkins and Colonel W. S. Thomson. It is 80x190 and commands a fine view of the city. It is one of the most desirable locations on the street and commands a fine view of the city. It can be had for reasonable figures, and this is a rare opportunity to get a choice building site for reasonable figures. See me at once if you want to buy.

$2,250 will buy a choice Jackson street lot.
$3,500—7-r. house, Pine street.
$1,600—Vacant lot, Smith street.
$1,250—Vacant lot, Cooper street, corner.
$1,100—Vacant lot—Loyd street, near Georgia avenue.
$1,000—Vacant lot, Loyd street, near Georgia avenue.
$450—Vacant lot, Jefferson, near Pearl.
$1,500—4-r. house, Waterhouse, installments.

C. H. GIRARDEAU,
8 East Wall, Kimball house.

OGEECHEE SHAD

Large arrivals at the Emery market.

Spring Display

....OF....

Dunlap's Derbys.

Eads-Neel Co

BURSTED PIPES REPAIRED

On short notice, at very reasonable rates, by calling on WINGATE & MELL, 82 N. Broad. Phone 849.

WILLIAM C. HALE, President. D. H LIVERMORE, Vice-Pres. J. C. DAYTON, Cashier.

STATE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner Peachtree and Marietta Streets, Atlanta, Ga.

CAPITAL, $100,000. ——— UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $10,000.

Accounts of individuals, firms, corporations, and banks received on favorable terms. Correspondence solicited. sep30-dtf

W. A. HEMPHILL, President. JOSEPH A. McCORD, Cashier.
H. M. ATKINSON, Vice President. T. C. ERWIN, Asst. Cashier.

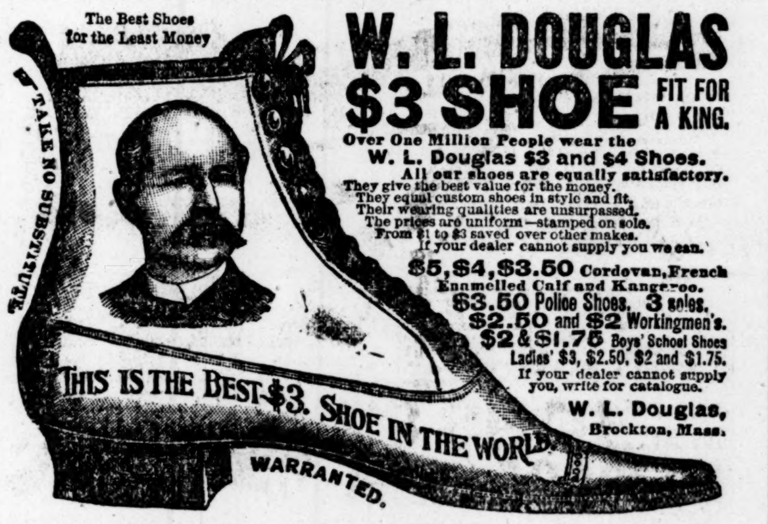
THE ATLANTA TRUST AND BANKING CO

Corner Alabama and Broad Streets, Atlanta, Ga.

Accounts of firms, corporations and individuals solicited on terms consistent with legitimate banking.

DIRECTORS.

H. T. INMAN, J. CARROL PAYNE, A. P. MORGAN,
W. A. HEMPHILL, EUGENE C. SPALDING, A. RICHARDSON,
A. J. SHROPSHIRE, H. M. ATKINSON.


TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.
THIS IS THE BEST $3. SHOE IN THE WORLD.
WARRANTED.

The Best Shoes for the Least Money

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FIT FOR A KING.

Over One Million People wear the W. L. Douglas $3 and $4 Shoes.

All our shoes are equally satisfactory.
They give the best value for the money.
They equal custom shoes in style and fit.
Their wearing qualities are unsurpassed.
The prices are uniform—stamped on sole.
From $1 to $3 saved over other makes.
If your dealer cannot supply you we can.

$5, $4, $3.50 Cordovan, French Enamelled Calf and Kangaroo.
$3.50 Police Shoes, 3 soles.
$2.50 and $2 Workingmen's.
$2 & $1.75 Boys' School Shoes
Ladies' $3, $2.50, $2 and $1.75.

If your dealer cannot supply you, write for catalogue.

W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

For Sale by Morris, Ewing & Carroll, 163-5 Decatur Street; C. C. Rogers, 151 Decatur Street.

EDUCATIONAL.

SULLIVAN & CRICHTON'S Business College AND SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND.

The best and cheapest Business College in America. Time short. Instruction thorough. 4 Penmen. Big demand for graduates. Catalogue free.

SULLIVAN & CRICHTON, Kiser Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES,
19 E. Cain St.,
FRENCH—GERMAN—SPANISH.
Director: L. Coche.

If you want Wedding or Holiday Presents

IN PRETTY CHINA

—GO TO—

LYCETT'S, 83½ Whitehall Street.

Lessons in China and Oil Painting. Art Materials for sale. White China for Decoration a specialty.

DEMONSTRATIONS

—IN COOKING WITH—

COTTOLENE

given every day this week at our store.

Come and try some of the delicious articles prepared with this ideal shortening in connection with our Coronet Flour and "The Best" Baking Powder.

THE C. J. KAMPER GROCERY CO

390 and 392 Peachtree St. 'Phone 628.

IMMEDIATE SALE.

Shelving and Cabinets at 48 Wall street. Cheap. Must be sold at once. Apply to General Elec. Co., 643 Equitable Building, City.

Baby Carriages.

300 in stock. new and beautiful styles, received Saturday.

Splendid Carriages at $5.50.

Silk Plush Carriages at $7.50.

Extra grade Carriages Silk Plush Upholstery, Satin Parasol, Lace Edge, $10—our leader.

300 styles displayed on our first floor. Special prices for our opening days on all Baby Carriages. Rhodes, Snook & Haverty Furniture Co., 6 Peachtree St.

Proposals for Waterworks.

Sealed proposals will be received by the board of water and electric light commissioners of the city of Cuthbert, Ga., until Tuesday, the 19th day of March, 1895, at 8 o'clock p. m., for the construction of a complete system of waterworks, plans and specifications for which may be seen at the office of the mayor of Cuthbert, Ga., or at the office of Mable & Sullivan, engineers, rooms 605 and 606 Gould building, Atlanta, Ga., or will be mailed to any address on application. Proposals shall include the construction of reservoir, buildings, stand pipe, pipe laying, machinery, boilers and all appurtenances thereto. The right to reject any and all bids is reserved.

A certified check made payable to Robert L. Moye, mayor, Cuthbert, Ga., in the sum of four (4) per cent of the contractor's bid must accompany each proposal. These checks will be returned to their respective owners promptly upon the signing of the contract by the successful bidder.

ROBERT L. MOYE, Mayor,
Chairman Board of Water and Electric Light Commission.
Cuthbert, Ga., February 14, 1895.
feb 22, 27, mch 1, 6, 8.

Rakes, Hoes and Spading Forks. King Hardware Co.

CRYSTAL LENSES TRADE MARK. Quality First and Always.

KELLAM & MOORE, SCIENTIFIC OPTICIANS.

The oldest lens-grinders in the state. Retail salesroom, 40 Marietta street.

ISAAC LIEBMAN,

Real Estate, Renting and Loans Agent,

28 Peachtree Street

LOCAL MONEY to loan on Atlanta real estate; reasonable terms; no delay.

FOR RENT—A central corner on N. Broad street, with good light; excellent vault; just the very thing for small banking institute, building loan or insurance business.

$1,500 buys good 4-room house, beautiful, on Georgia, near Capitol avenue; terms reasonable.

NICE new 5-room house, bathroom, gas, hot and cold water; stable and coal house; lot 50x150 to alley, on Boulevard; terms easy.

$400 CASH buys lot 50x145 on Garden street, near Love street.

ISAAC LIEBMAN,
28 Peachtree Street.

ANSLEY BROS.

Real Estate and Loans.

$3,250 for 100 foot lot in Inman Park; offer open for few days only; former price $4,000.
$4,300, beautiful south side home; corner lot, on paved street; former price $4,750.
$2,000, nice cottage on large lot near Ponce de Leon avenue, just out city limits.
$1,800, fine lot on north side and car line, not far out.
$3,750, beautiful new 6-room cottage on Gordon street, West End.
$2,500, 5-room cottage and corner lot, near in, $5,000 was refused for it.
$2,250, corner lot in block of Peachtree.
$10,000, Ponce de Leon avenue lot, near Peachtree.
$1,500, 5 acres on electric line between Atlanta and Decatur.
All kinds of Decatur and suburban property. Office 12 East Alabama street. Telephone 363.

J. B. ROBERTS,

45 Marietta Street.

6-r., brand new house, monthly payments	$1,350
3-r. h., Bellwood, $10 per month	500
10-r. Forest avenue, all conveniences	8,500
7-r, 2-story, Richardson street	3,000
4-r., Linden avenue, 50x120	1,750
45x46, Merritts avenue	1,600
12-r., Whitehall street, large lot	7,500
One store, 30x100, Whitehall street	20,000
5-r., and store, will exchange	2,000
9-r., Washington street, 50x200, new and modern	6,000
5r. and store, Chapel street, rents $30 per month	1,500
4-r and store, East Hunter street, rents $25 a month	2,000
9-r, Crew street, 50x200, close in and modern	6,750

We have several nice farms cheap for sale or exchange.

G. W. ADAIR, AUCTIONEER.

Administrator's Sale

—

Of Georgia Avenue and Mangum Street Property.

I will sell before the courthouse door on Tuesday, March 5th, two beautiful residence lots, corner Georgia avenue and Reed street. These lots are just a block from Capitol avenue and front brick sidewalk, belgian block and electric car line.

Also a good, comfortable four-room house on a very pretty lot on Mangum street, 100 feet south of Simpson street. This place rents for $10 per month and is convenient to electric car lines, paved street and several large shops. It is only two blocks from Western and Atlantic railroad and three blocks from Marietta street. This is a fine opportunity for some mechanic to purchase a home near his work.

Terms one-half cash, balance twelve months at 8 per cent interest.

Now is your time to buy if you want a bargain, as this property must be sold.

G. W. ADAIR,
No. 14 Wall Street, Kimball House.

A. J. WEST & CO.,

Money to Loan at 6 per cent, long time. Principal and interest payable monthly.

Real estate for sale at prices to meet the present condition of affairs.

If you have any real estate you wish sold give us description and prices at once. No sale no charge. We have the cash if you have the property to suit. Correspondence solicited and all inquiries in regard to Atlanta property, sites for factories, farming lands and cheap pine lands promptly answered.

A. J. WEST & CO.,
Real Estate, 16 North Pryor Street.
feb 28—4m.

T. H. NORTHEN. WALKER DUNSON.

NORTHEN & DUNSON,

Real Estate and Loans, 409 Equitable Building.

We have $4,000 to loan on Atlanta property.

EXCHANGE—Two houses, new, renting for $420 per annum, for $4,000, and will take other property or farm in part payment.

FARMS—Dairy, Fruit, Stock, Truck and Vegetable farms for sale in all sections of Georgia, on easy terms. Also manufacturing sites for sale in Atlanta and Fulton county and other counties of Georgia. Apply for printed list of these properties.

NEW 7-r. 2-story house, water, gas, fronting east; good street, for only $3,150. Easy terms.

NORTHEN & DUNSON.

Sam'l W. Goode & Co., Agents. N. R. Fowler, Auctioneer.

Administrator's Sale.

At auction at the courthouse first Tuesday, 5th day of March, 1895:

Sixty-two acres at Manchester, about half mile from the railroad station, and known as the Appler place, located in the northeast corner of land lot 191, 14th district. Comfortable dwelling and the necessary outhouses; well of exceedingly fine water, about five acres in orchard and ten acres in fine timber. All the land lies well. The bottoms are unusually fine and for truck and garden purposes are not surpassed in Fulton county. Well watered and properly ditched. We are safe in saying that it is one of the best dairy, truck and garden farms near Atlanta. You can run this farm and get the benefits and pleasures of Manchester in fine churches, colleges, stores, postoffice, telegraph and railroad facilities, and just a little the best society in Georgia, viz.: John Temple Graves, Dr. Hawthorne, Mrs. Loula M. Gordon, Woods White, Professor Barili, Colonel G. H. Brewster, Rev. Thomas T. Christian and others. Train from Atlanta to Manchester nearly every hour—book rates 5 cents either way.

Call on Henry A. Thornton, the administrator, at Manchester, and he will drive you out there in eight minutes.

Terms of sale two-thirds cash; balance 6 months, 8 per cent interest. For plats call on SAMUEL W. GOODE & CO.

GARDEN TOOLS.

We have a nice lot at lowest prices. King Hardware Co.

TAILORING

houses as a general rule do not mark their goods in plain figures. We had our Spring Opening last Saturday and every piece of goods in our house was marked in plain figures. We had people in our store all day long. They examined our stock. They saw our prices. They examined some of our made-up garments that were on display as samples of our workmanship. They examined the linings in these garments. Admiration and surprise was expressed by all. Admiration at our assortment of beautiful styles. Surprise at the low prices quoted, quality of workmanship and trimmings considered.

Our Purpose Was Accomplished.

We proved, and can and will continue to prove, that it is not necessary to pay the exorbitant prices asked by most tailors for first-class goods, made and trimmed in first-class style.

We furnish you the best of imported goods, the best of linings, cut your clothes fashionably and guarantee perfect fit in every case, and

Our Prices Are Moderate.

So moderate that every man can afford to wear clothes that are fashionable and that fit perfectly.

Do not place your spring order until you have called on us. We invite you to come and look. Courteous treatment to all whether to look, buy or compare. All spring goods now on display.

Kahn Bros

Leaders in Tailoring,

No. 8 Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga.

COAL $1.50 —TO— $5.00 PER TON

SCIPLE SONS,

NO. 8 LOYD ST. 'PHONE 203.

GET YOUR . . . BLANK BOOKS, LEDGERS, Journals, Cash Books, Binding, ELECTROTYPING, Etc., Etc., of

Printing

The Franklin Printing and Publishing Company.

GEO. W. HARRISON, Manager, (State Printer.) ATLANTA, GA.

Consult them before placing your orders.

Trunks, Valises and Satchels

—AT—

LESS THAN COST PRICE.

Having bought the interest of D. Kaufmann in the Southern Trunk and Bag Company, I desire to condense my business. I offer for the next thirty days all goods of the Southern Trunk and Bag Company at less than cost.

Trunks that sold at	$5, go now at
Trunks that sold at	$8, go now at
Trunks that sold at	$10, go now at
Valises that sold at	$1.50, go now at
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